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Canada Takes On New Responsibility In Foreign Policy

BY MAXWELL COHEN

Things To Watch For In New U.S. Congress

BY MAX FREEDMAN

Why Private Capital Avoids The North

BY DAVID OANCIA

The Father Image Takes A Beating

BY ROBERTSON DAVIES

Dr. William Blatz: Page 19

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THE FRONT PAGE

- Looking Through an Indian Haze
- Rationing of Tight Money
- Balance of Power in the Kremlin
- Blind Struggle Against Progress

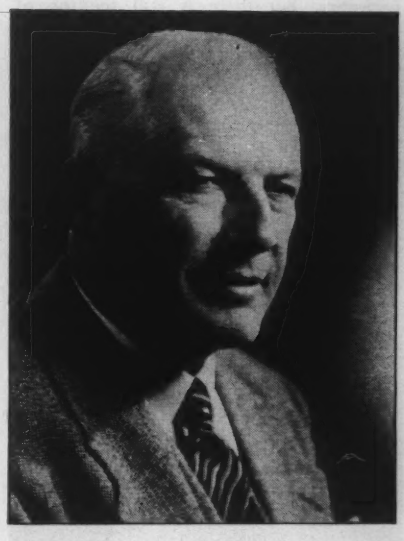
Final Analysis

BRITISH atomic scientists have now succeeded in making tulips revert to their original wild state by means of irradiation. They have also turned out stemless daffodils and are working on potatoes, sausages and other foods. By the time they are through with this program, they should be able to tell us about the original wild state of the irradiated sausage. They won't stop there, either, but will doubtless press on until they reach the level of Man and arrive at the origin of species through laboratory analysis. Atomic ape or artificially irradiated angel? It would certainly be a satisfaction to get *that* settled.

The Realist

SURROUNDED by the usual haze of half-baked mysticism and popular reverence, Prime Minister Nehru of India has floated on to new triumphs after his visits to Ottawa and Washington. In the American capital he had to face a tough audience of newspaper men; in the Canadian city he was jealously guarded from the press. Perhaps the Ottawa officials were more anxious than the Americans to help Mr. Nehru preserve his aura of indestructible holiness. Certainly, with the Commonwealth taking the strain of events with a definite yet still uncertain shift of alignment, it is in Canada's interest to have as close a relationship as possible with India. It would be a grave mistake, however, for our External Affairs officials to attempt to persuade Canadians that Mr. Nehru is anything but a hard-headed political leader with an ingrown suspicion of white people and the West; to sanctify him can only lead to frustration and anger.

In many ways, Nehru is a great man. He is beating down centuries of hatred and prejudice to convert India into a nation conscious of political responsibility and social justice. He has been amazingly successful (with western help) in giving India some industrial muscle. He has a subtle, well-informed mind, enriched by an excellent English education. But he is also bad-tempered, autocratic, slippery with principle, a political realist and above all an Indian, acutely conscious of his race and heritage.



Dr. McCann: The blindness of money.

He has managed to convince many Westerners that he is a mystic, deeply concerned with the great problems of right and wrong, of peace and man's justice to man. He has, in fact, a contempt for vague mysticism. He idolized Gandhi, but once described him as "the great peasant, with a peasant's outlook on affairs, and with a peasant's blindness to some aspects of life". He had no use for Gandhi's dream of a general return to "the simple life".

He has built up his aura of holiness by constant preaching against the sins of others. He is against violence — but the violence of white against colored is much worse than that of white against white; he was quick to condemn the attack on Egypt, slow to criticize Russia for the rape of Hungary. He believes in peaceful settlements, in the principle of self-determination — but he did not hesitate to send troops into Kashmir and has refused to accept the UN proposal for a referendum there. He speaks softly to and about Russian Communists; Indian Communists he tosses into jail. He speaks loftily of progress, but his foreign policy has been based largely on the desirability of maintaining the status quo.

We can work with him, to our mutual profit. But let us not deceive ourselves into believing we are dealing with a saint.

Money and Inflation

REVENUE Minister McCann did not make any startling pronouncement when he told a gathering of students the other day that "credit curbs and high interest rates will have to be continued, perhaps even stricter, if we are to combat inflation". With industrial activity and development of resources showing no sign of slackening during 1957, few Canadians expect money to be any less tight this year than it was during 1956 — except, perhaps, for a brief burst of generosity by the Government as a prelude to a general election.

Dr. McCann could have given the students something better to think about by discussing, not the inevitability of tight money in inflationary times, but the relationship of economic development, inflation and credit controls that are not selective.

Unless there is a foreign upheaval serious enough to disrupt the Canadian pattern of development, an inflationary pressure will be felt in this country for many years. There may be minor setbacks and temporary periods of "catching breath", but the conditions of growth here, encouraged by domestic and foreign confidence in our material progess, cannot help but result in a continuing strong demand for labor, production and money. In other words, the conditions of growth create a condition of inflation, if inflation is to be defined as a situation of rising prices and wages and lowering value of money units. This being so, credit restraint will be with us for longer rather than for shorter periods.

Credit restraint that is non-selective, however, is a clumsy, perhaps even a dangerous weapon against inflation. It has proved to be far from the delicate mechanism that economists talked about a few years ago.

When there is too much demand for too little money, the available funds flow inevitably into the most profitable channels. More often than not, the most profitable uses of money are also the most productive ones, from a business viewpoint. But while productive, these may not be the most imperative social uses. Unable to borrow, for example, builders are unable to put up as many houses and buyers must

take on the extra load of higher interest rates; municipalities must either delay building the schools and other services they need or shoulder a heavier burden of debt.

If credit must be controlled, it seems necessary that it also be rationed. Dr. McCann and his colleagues should do some serious thinking about credit in terms of distribution as well as restriction.

Happy Nation

CANADIANS began 1957 feeling happy—a third of them very happy, two thirds fairly happy, and only a few miserable or uncertain, according to a survey made by the Canadian Institute of Public Opinion. The people interviewed were asked what the word "happiness" meant to them; the most common answers were financial security (29%), contentment (31%), family health (25%) and physical health (28%). Only 2% of those questioned by the Institute's scouts thought that freedom of speech or religion had much to do with personal happiness. And probably they are right. Freedom is a disturbing thing, requiring thought and, often, action; the people who worry about it are generally prickly characters with a disconcerting habit of disturbing the dust on comfortable consciences. We are, after all, free—at least we keep assuring ourselves that we are—and we are surrounded by the wealth of a well-endowed country. Happy, happy Canada.

Balance of Power

As 1956 drew to a close, there were obvious signs of disunity in the Soviet leadership. The "de-stalinization" program announced by Nikita Khrushchev last February had led to unrest in Russia and open revolt in the satellites; domestic policies were putting too much of a strain on the nation. Khrushchev and Premier Bulganin were clearly in trouble—some reputable observers of Soviet affairs were even willing to believe that the former had already been deposed. But as 1957 began, it could be seen that not only were the Soviet leaders making a desperate effort to give the appearance of unity but they had made at least a tentative decision about one of their biggest problems of the new year—whether to continue with the degrading of Stalin or to return to his methods of suppression and oppression.

"Stalin was a great fighter against imperialism," Khrushchev said, typically, at a party. "Men of action make mistakes and Stalin has done so much good that one must overlook his mistakes." A year ago he was saying that Stalin's mistakes outweighed the good he had done.

The Red bosses apparently agreed, too, about what had to be done to straighten out the twists in the economy. They fired Maxim Saburov as chief economic planner and put N. G. Pervukhin in his place. They also agreed, it seems, that Tito was the slob that Stalin believed he was; Russian periodicals began a savage attack on the Yugoslav dictator.

But the appearance of unity is deceptive. Khrushchev's assault on Stalin cannot be so easily forgotten, nor can Malenkov's earlier attempt to switch Russian industry to the production of more consumer goods. The pro-Stalin group headed by Molotov may appear to have convinced the others that a return to toughness is necessary, but there is still the job of

Nikita Khrushchev: A quick switch.

muffling the voices that have been heard in classrooms and factories demanding more freedom and better living.

What keeps the various groups in the Red high command from open division is a combination of three factors: a common fear of the results of disunity, lack of an outstanding personality who could dominate all others, and the shift of opinion on different issues within the groups. These factors provide a balance that will probably keep Khrushchev and Bulganin in place for a while at least. There is one man who has the strength of decision and the popular prestige to make himself supreme. He is the war hero, Zhukov. If the balance in the Kremlin is badly disturbed, he could be the one to restore it.

Suez Casualties

HAD THE BRITISH attempt to seize the Suez Canal been a less leisurely action, the Eden Government would undoubtedly have been in a much better bargaining position by the time the UN called a halt to the "fighting". The Government itself apparently thinks that the commanders in charge could have handled the affair with more dispatch; the generals involved are being banished to the half-pay land of Nod, somewhere east of Eden. The military men have kept their lips stiff and s lent, of course, but they could make qui a case for themselves: it is impossible t fight lightning war with inferior prepara tion, from inadequate bases, and on th impulse of panicky desperation instead o ruthless determination. Still, one of th occupational hazards of career soldierin is rough handling by politicians, wh quickly learn the art of making a ditch in time.

Strike and Change

A STRIKE of railway workers, even of on company, means hardship for so man people who have no say in the stoppag that it should be contemplated only fo the most serious of reasons. The official of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen may have thought they had such a reason when they struck the CPR early this month, but to mos other people it appeared to be a simple case of a union trying to justify feather-bedding, to protect its members from the inevitable change brought about by improved machinery.

The main cause of the walkout was not wages but the desire of the company to remove firemen from freight and yard-service diesel engines.

A secondary cause of union displeasure was undoubtedly the fear of the leaders that they would lose some of their power.

In any case, it was a dismal display of irresponsibility by the labor leaders concerned. It will not be the last, however. There will undoubtedly be others who will try to use strikes to prevent industry from passing along to the public—including other workers — the benefits of improved technology. They will make a bogey out of something called "automation", as if it were a new and terrible discovery and not the latest word for a process which has been going on for a long time and which always results in more and better jobs, more leisure and a wider enjoyment of the fruits of production. Not all the labor leaders are so stupid; the intelligent ones understand the inevitability of industrial progress and make the most of it.

Claude Jodoin, president of the Canadian Labor Congress, has suggested that representatives of labor, management and government form a council to study the problems involved in changing methods of work due to mechanical improvement. The problems are so varied and, in many cases, so vague at the moment that it is doubtful if the council could do anything but hold a general discussion. There is no indication yet of any dislocation of employment serious enough to warrant interference by governments. If, however, such a meeting of minds would help to resolve some of labor's fears and promote better understanding of industry's objectives, it could be worthwhile.

Behind Canada's new involvement in foreign affairs lie decades of debate and an evolving tradition. Where do we go from here?

A New Responsibility in Foreign Policy

by Maxwell Cohen

IN THE FEW SHORT WEEKS since Sinai and Suez, and Soviet repression in Hungary, there has been a kind of break-through to new levels of responsibility for Canada in the world. What were clichés and benign estimates about the new Canada and international action, that too often in recent years have filled the paragraphs of otherwise able men, now have come closer to reality than perhaps at any time before. Yet the movement toward this breakthrough has decades of debate and an evolving tradition behind it, and Canadian foreign policies and commitments today are the children of pressures and events old and new. At this moment of greater burdens therefore, assessment and appraisal are much in order.

Canadian nationhood, and its capacity for independent judgments based on enlightened self-interest, faced from its very beginnings difficult obstacles at home and abroad. Geography, history, race and a federal structure combined to make political and economic strength and integration a hard task from the first. The achievement of responsible government and the creation of federal Canada may have preserved not only British North America but also the Empire by holding out the prospects of Commonwealth. But the Canadian cost was a long agonizing process of learning to manage a polity always at the edge of ethnic deadlock and an economy straining laterally when the longitudinal pulls to the United States often were the more natural. Down to World War I, the primary preoccupation of Canadian statesmen was to make Canada work, and so far as external affairs were concerned these largely seemed limited to the achievement of adjustments in relation with the Imperial mother and to exploring slowly our great fund of common interests with the United States against the backdrop of the rise of Anglo-American friendship.

By 1914 the right to be consulted on matters directly affecting Canada and particularly on relations with the United States largely had been won. And this, combined with the emergence of Australia, New Zealand and South Africa as communities anxious for full self-expression, led to having the war itself provide a further training ground in imperial consultation and, as well, lessons for the United Kingdom and other states on Dominions' nationalism.

External Affairs Minister Pearson (left) at a NATO meeting in Paris.

General E. L. M. Burns (below left) at a conference in the Sinai Desert.

Yet while within the Commonwealth Canada clearly was the leader for greater freedom of decision-making, she moved slowly in her assumptions of international responsibilities in general. Isolationism on the Prairies and in Quebec was further affected by the spectre of our great southern neighbor standing aloof after Wilson's failure with his Senate and his people. Whatever taste for international glamour Mr. Mackenzie King may have had seemed satisfied by sparrings with London to create the Commonwealth, and by his profound respect for the ultimate fact that Canada and the United States shared a common

continent. The League of Nations was something of an alien agency, too much European, while Canadian interest and initiative should be centred on more proximate goals.

Indeed, it may be argued that our Commonwealth policy and our isolationism in those inter-war years were really adjuncts of the search for nationhood, for the identity that comes with going it alone, or at least from concentrating on internal change and growth before spreading strength and judgment thin through too many obligations. Hence, by World War II, freedom of judgment and action within the Commonwealth was achieved; yet oddly, at the same moment of history, the sense of United States impingement on Canada in the world had yet to be fully grasped. It may well be true that never before or never since those latter 'thirties and early 'forties was the Canadian sense of freedom, not only from Imperial memories but from the United States presence, as great and as little realized.

By the end of World War II the character and climate of Canada as a state in the world had altered deeply. The size of the Canadian war commitment in men and resources, and the unexpected dynamism of the economy were a source of surprise and pleasure and led to accepting a new dimension in the potential of national strength and international responsibility. We had emerged as the senior partner of the Commonwealth, the joint defender with the United States of North America, and a middle power that took to its new duties in 1945 under the United Nations Charter with very few inhibitions. No mortal domestic crises had wounded our unity, for the manpower danger was met by the simple formula of draftees for home but not abroad. The pervasive isolationism of the inter-war days had yielded to the gleaming satisfactions of victory, powerful friends and allies, and full employment.

From this point onward the Canadian role and its vision of itself moved steadily forward. The appearance of Soviet imperialism waging cold war throughout its vast perimeter and elsewhere, far from discouraging Canadian membership in the fraternity of action, pressed new thinking and duties upon us. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization was the most important post-San Francisco institutional change and political responsibility; participation in Korea in battle, and in Indo-China as truce supervisors and elsewhere with Canadian soldiers and civilians engaged in varied United Nations truce, technical assistance and relief activities—all these came to be taken for granted with an aplomb that should have been incredible to us considering our history less than a generation ago. Then too, a sufficient sense of kinship with, and guilt about, less developed Commonwealth areas gave us good reason to share in the Colombo Plan, however modest it and the United Nations technical assistance costs really were in the light of a per capita gross national product second only to the United States.

Yet the truth is that in all of these varied enterprises we were not a great power in fact, and in the chancelleries that counted we were heard, often respected, liked mostly, but not much feared. An unexpectedly competent civil service and two superb foreign ministers in Mr. St. Laurent and Mr. Pearson had given us a solid United Nations reputation and senior influence in NATO. Our historic front-running for Commonwealth independence assured us the ready ear of the new Asian members. To the United States we had become a dependable, not unimportant friend and ally, a source of critical support, occasional comfort and much raw material, sharing and jointly managing a common continent.

But great and powerful we were not, by the facts of life and by our own inclinations. In the decisions that mattered, not merely on the final nod to engage the enemy in cold or hot battle, but on the fine questions of political tactics and strategy, on long range and global deployment of diplomatic and military strength, here the voices that mattered were Washington, London and Paris in that order, with Washington standing in a class by itself on our side—as the Soviets were imperially alone on theirs; and off in the distance two rumbles of the future, China and India, seeking to be heard in the great councils. Initiative in the arena of ideas we were prepared to take—in international economic development, Commonwealth relations, even security matters once the main lines had been evolved by the acknowledged leaders, as our role in the history of NATO will testify. But beyond this we trod carefully.

Almost overnight the break-through to a new level of leadership and obligation has taken place. The Canadian decision not to support the United Kingdom on the United Nations resolutions calling for the Cease Fire in Egypt, and Canadian initiative in the creation of and participation in the United Nations Emergency Force —together with the role that Canada will be playing on the General Assembly's Advisory Committee of seven states to help Mr. Hammarskjold with the Force's activities—all bespake a degree of duty and power whose full meaning has yet to be well understood by us.

It was one thing to have troops in battle in far off Korea when both of our historic and powerful friends, the United States and Britain were there—the one in preponderant control, the other leading a large Commonwealth wing within which to embrace a vigorous if limited Canadian participation. In Germany and Europe again our NATO troops and planes were under the umbrella of the leaders of the alliance. In Indo-China truce duties were valuable, always interesting, occasionally nasty, but politically or logistically not really vital. But now in Egypt it is we who are the major police power concerned.

It is to Canada that the United Nations or at least the Secretary-General will look for help in personnel, in supplies, and therefore in the principal sharing of these police responsibilities. It is a Canadian — even though an international civil servant — who is the chief constable in this new and untested area of purely international policemanship. It is our voice which will be heard or ought to be heard almost first in the Advisory Committee, where Mr. Hammarskjold's negotiations with Egypt will be scrutinized for the extent to which they conform to the apparent will of the Assembly and the needs of a lasting peace in the Middle East. And it will be to Canada that other states may look to fill in if some of the present members of UNEF back out for political or technical-professional reasons.

Money and lives are involved, not much at present but potentially enough to create issues in Canada that may cause debate and second thoughts on the price of international leadership. All of this is now before us. We have not thought it through because there was neither time nor experience to apply to any thinking so early in this novel game. And over and above these specific changes in our status is the subtle challenge flung to us since Suez to help build new interpretative bridges between Washington and London on the one hand and between the Asian members of the Commonwealth and the United Kingdom on the other — although this last task is made less significant or real by the very nature of the airy spans already there, as flexible as political imagination itself.

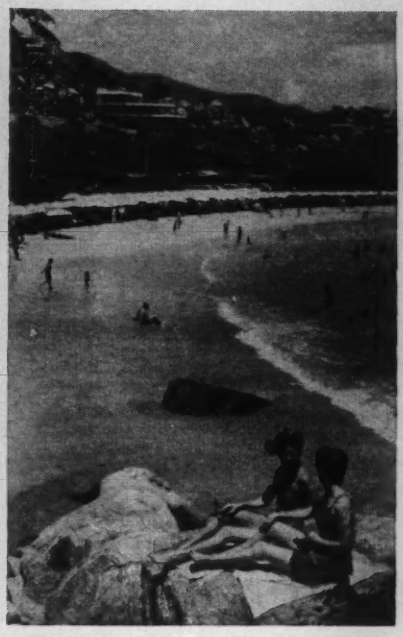
It is therefore time to appraise, to ask where do we go from here — and assuredly appraisal is easier than prediction. Perhaps the content and structure of Canadian foreign policy may be summarized in the following rough propositions:

1. The central concern of Canada abroad is to participate in political and social programs that try to ensure peace with justice in all parts of the world, and that help to prevent situations likely to involve the United States and the Soviet Union in armed conflict.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 28

MAXWELL COHEN is Professor of Law at McGill University and President of the Canadian Branch, International Law Association. A recognized authority on international affairs, his articles on the subject will appear regularly in SATURDAY NIGHT.

Hawaii, thanks to convenient airlines, is increasingly popular with Westerners.



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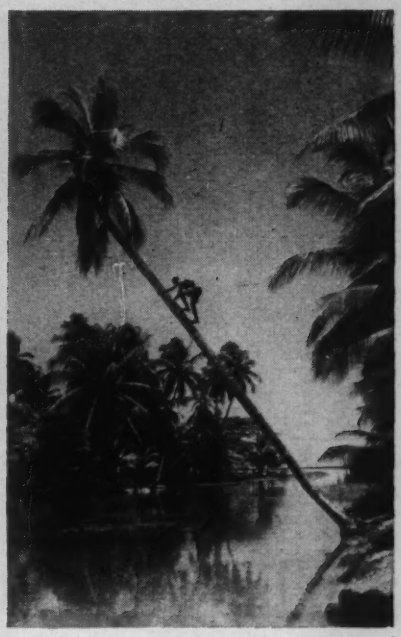

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Foreign policy: Senators Fulbright, Sparkman and Humphrey (Dem.). Leaders: Senators Johnson (Dem.) Knowland (Rep.)

What to Watch for in New U.S. Congress

by Max Freedman

There will be no paralysis of policy because of a conflict between a Republican President and a Democratic Congress. Strong personalities will dominate the decisions.

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER has begun his second term fortified by an impressive mandate of public confidence which enables him, if he chooses to exercise all his powers, to secure the consent of Congress on important legislation, at least for the next two years.

No President has held so much power since Roosevelt defeated Landon in the 1936 campaign. Roosevelt's victory, however, made him ignore the restraints of political power. He forgot that the American system welcomes the concentration of power in one man only when the country is at war or is faced with a national crisis. Roosevelt picked a quarrel with the Supreme Court; his attitude to Congress produced the coalition between Southern Democrats and Northern Republicans which has been in effective control of Congress ever since; the adverse reaction after his famous "quarantine" speech in Chicago compelled him to moderate his challenge to the dictators; and in general he suffered a swift erosion of the power conferred upon him by his election triumph.

This humiliating experience has been present in Mr. Eisenhower's calculations as he prepared for his second and final term in office. (He is precluded by a constitutional amendment from seeking a third term). President Eisenhower believes that the American people gave him such a large majority in the 1956 election not only because they like him but because they respect his co-operative attitude to Congress. Unless he is driven by a crisis which gives him no choice, Mr. Eisenhower will continue to announce his political program without exerting too much pressure on Congress to ratify it.

Nothing has happened in the crowded, tragic weeks since the election to cast doubt on the accuracy of this analysis. When Mr. Dulles went into hospital for a cancer operation, the President at once assumed a much greater responsibility for the daily conduct of foreign policy. But it would be quite wrong to believe that Mr. Dulles has lost his position as the central and indispensable adviser of the President on every major theme of foreign affairs. Harold Stassen, the disarmament expert, and Henry Cabot Lodge, the Ambassador to the United Nations, enjoy no more than casual and intermittent influence. A welcome source of new ideas will be available in Washington when Christian Herter, the former Governor of Massachusetts, takes up his duties as Under Secretary of State. His appointment means that Mr. Dulles will now be assisted by a man of ideas instead of relying on a man like Herbert Hoover Jr., who never pretended to have anything more than a talent for administration.

Mr. Herter will at once begin to influence the development of policy and he is a probable successor to Mr. Dulles as Secretary of State, though Mr. Dulles's retirement looks rather remote at the present time.

Another figure worth watching is General Gruenther. His position as President of the American Red Cross gives no measure at all of his influence in Washington. He is a close friend and trusted adviser of the President. General Gruenther's opinions on foreign policy and defence policy will have a profound influence on President Eisenhower's thinking. It will be most surprising if General Gruenther does not accept an important assignment from the President, or even a position in the Cabinet, before many months have passed. He has even been mentioned as a possible Secretary of State.

Within the Administration, the most sig-

Challenged: House Speaker Rayburn.

nificant development of recent weeks has been the emergence of Vice-President Nixon to a new place of power and responsibility. It can be stated with authority that he has been much disturbed by the collapse of the Anglo-French-American alliance. Within the secret councils of the Administration he has spoken with almost passionate conviction about the necessity of restoring this alliance to its unshaken and unsuspecting strength.

In private conferences Mr. Nixon has a new quietness and dignity. There are too many blots on his record for all these smudges to be removed by a few weeks of pleasant behavior. Always remembering this qualification, it is correct to add that Mr. Nixon is trying very hard to convince observers in Washington that his early faults were merely the mistakes of youth and inexperience. This experiment in statesmanship will bear detailed study for it is very important to the Republican party and therefore to the entire course of American public life.

What can one expect from the new Congress? There will almost certainly be no paralysis of policy because of a conflict between a Republican President and a Democratic Congress. Neither the Administration nor the leaders of Congress would welcome such a quarrel. But it would be equally wrong to believe that events will fall into the familiar pattern established by the Congressional victory of the Democratic Party in 1954.

New forces are astir among the Democrats, both of irritation and of hope, and the party will not easily return to its old paths. It has seen President Eisenhower increase his voting strength in the South. It has seen the Republican party capture many northern cities, often on the strength of the Negro vote. It is burdened with an enormous deficit. It lacks a national leader, for Adlai Stevenson can never recover from his second and more painful defeat. In all these circumstances, it is impossible for many Democrats to accept the statements of Speaker Sam Rayburn and Senator Lyndon Johnson that the results of the election confirmed with the seal of public sanction their kind of leadership in Congress.

The real debate will come in the Senate rather than in the House. Senator Johnson will remain as leader but the Democratic party may be influenced by new concepts of strategy and move towards bolder horizons.

In many ways the central figure will be Senator Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota. The strength of the Southern Senators rests not only on their years of seniority, giving them the committee chairmanships, but also on their skill in debate and mastery of the rules of the Senate. They are almost invariably much more resourceful than the group of Northern liberals. One exception is Senator Humphrey. He is one of the most accomplished debaters in the Senate. In his first term as Senator his hand was raised in open challenge of the Southern leadership. Then he passed through a new phase in which he became the trusted colleague of Senator Johnson, himself a master of parliamentary rules and stratagems.

Senator Humphrey's disappointing vote at the Chicago convention when he sought the Vice-Presidential nomination taught him that a Washington reputation is not in itself the same as national leadership. Brooding on this experience, he has decided to return to his more congenial role as a spokesman for liberal causes, regardless of the immediate balance of forces in Congress. His power in the new session will be felt in the discussion of foreign policy, farm problems, the burden of taxation, and President Eisenhower's leadership.

The next important figure is Senator Fulbright of Arkansas. A former Rhodes Scholar and university president, he is entitled to be considered as a representative of that noble class, the scholar in public life. His weakness has been a certain shrinking from strenuous tasks, a reluctance to engage in personal combat. There can be no question, however, of his courage or his intelligence.

During recent months, Senator Fulbright has become increasingly critical of Mr. Dulles's conduct of foreign policy. His questions have often angered and disturbed the Secretary of State. As the second ranking member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, it will be possible for Senator Fulbright to exercise a fundamental influence on foreign policy because the new chairman, Senator Green of Rhode Island, is the oldest living Senator and he is scarcely at home in assessing the new problems and opportunities which await the United States.

It is Senator Fulbright's determination to make the Senate Foreign Relations Committee the vigilant critic of Mr. Dulles's policies. No longer will it be possible for Mr. Dulles to hide behind Senator George and thus escape criticism from the Democratic party.

Among the Republicans, the authority of Senator Knowland is supreme, though it is not beyond challenge. Like Senator Johnson, he has not abandoned the hope of being President some day. His actions, therefore, will be shaped, apart from the Chinese issue, by a greater flexibility than he has shown in the past.

The problem before the Democrats is to find a new leader and a new program. The problem before the Republicans is to prove that it is ready to follow President Eisenhower's leadership over a wide range of national policy. The fate of the next session of Congress will be determined by the answers given to these two fundamental questions.

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Bevan: National re-emergence.

Britain 1957: Frustration

by Adrian Liddell Hart

The latest impulse to emigrate stems from some sense of insecurity about long-term prospects of the nation. And no one believes that much can be done about them.

BRITAIN HAS CREPT INTO a new year under the hangover of the Suez misadventure. Yet the effect on the people as a whole is liable to be misjudged. And the results of recent by-elections seem to confirm the impression that a large part of the country remains unmoved by the events which have been violently agitating a minority.

In the restricted, articulate society which is centred on London, one is inevitably caught up in the debate. Friends fall out over the Government's action—and subsequent inaction. To this society belong the politicians whose business it is to attack each other bitterly—and yet somehow preserve the common fiction that their controversies are of decisive significance to the world. Here, too, belong the large number of upper-class Englishmen who have some rusty axe to grind on these occasions, with personal memories of the Middle East. Mostly ranged on the other side of the Canal are the "professional liberals" who can be relied on to register "a deep public concern" and "a sense of national shock" in the more respectable papers and damper meeting-halls of the land. Worthy people and, in their way, sincere; but most of them have thrived on the publicity for so long (echoes of Spain and Munich and other abandoned platforms), that they, too, seem pretentious in their habitual, implicit claim to moral authority—and to world attention.

Beyond this tight little world, however, one comes across communities for which Suez might never have existed—for all the local discussion about it. Here people remain preoccupied with the football results and the TV features, with their own affairs and, of course, with the weather. Petrol rationing, it is true, is a matter of interest but, like the weather, it is the effect, rather than the cause which provokes comment.

The British people in the mass are not, I feel, entirely indifferent or cynical. But their instinct is to take the upshot for granted. And, though it is easy to be wise after the event, I think that the outcome of the Suez affair could have been safely predicted: much bluster about "time for a stand", a good deal of talk about "principles", pleas for unity, public indignation, official equivocation, international negotiation, and, in the end, retreat. This year, or next, there will be another crisis—Cyprus, perhaps, or Hong Kong, South Africa or even Ireland. The same people will be up in arms, figuratively speaking. And it will surely end with another retreat.

It may be the underlying awareness of this trend which accounts for the striking increase in the applications for immigration, especially to Canada, since the Suez crisis. I doubt whether many of these would-be immigrants are moved by disapproval of British Government's policy, or fear of an immediate war. And I do not believe that the inconveniences of petrol rationing count for very much in their decision, set against the present prosperity of the country. No, it is more likely that this latest impulse to emigrate stems from some sense of futility or insecurity about the long-term prospects of the nation, mixed with feelings of immediate social frustration in the individual case.

As far as the long-term prospects of the nation are concerned, it is unrealistic to suppose that much can be done about them. If Suez has proved anything, it has proved that a people can only hope to check the drift of events when they are prepared to be really ruthless in intervention. This, clearly, the British are no longer capable of being. The idea, which was being furtively suggested, that Russia and America would somehow cancel each other out in the atomic era, leaving Britain a free hand in the uncommitted areas of the world, has proved illusory.

On the other hand, the prospects of the nation are unlikely to be radically altered by economics. Suez, it is true, has precipitated another financial crisis. There are quite a number of people, on the right as well as the left in politics, who dare to suggest that it might be a good thing in the long run if Britain did not get the not-so-essential dollars for a change. Yet here again the mass instinct is right or, at any rate, accurate. We'll get the dollars in the end and nothing will

Would-be immigrants line up at Canadian offices in London.

be changed, so why worry?

And why take it out on individual Americans in Britain for an international transaction, a financial relationship which is now altogether natural and necessary to both parties? Concern has been expressed recently about the state of Anglo-American relations. There have been motions in Parliament to this effect and reported instances of petty victimization of American tourists and Service personnel. But I do not think that these feelings of resentment and embarrassment affect more than a very small minority of English people.

Some months ago I took an American guest over one of the statelier homes which are doing a brisk tourist business. The local duke, who was doing a fairly brisk business himself autographing the printed guides for an extra two shillings apiece, remarked to my companion that his son's one idea was to get to Harvard because "there's no future in this country". Conversely, any mention of the fact that one has been living in Canada is invariably greeted with the comment that "Canada has a great future". Strangely few people, it must be added, pause to explain or consider what they mean exactly by a great future; few show enough serious interest to discuss or investigate the real prospects of Canada. Their attitude is sentimental, a little envious, and slightly pathetic. It expresses a certain frustration. Emigration, or even the possibility of emigration, does serve as a kind of safety-valve.

The national state of mind tends to be reflected in the public's reading. Eleven years after the end of World War II, the popular taste for war books is still, it seems, insatiable—especially for escape stories. The other great field of interest is represented by the books which deal, often nostalgically and sometimes ironically, with the complex relationships of English social life. Angus Wilson's *Anglo-Saxon Attitudes* and *Cards of Identity* by Nigel Dennis are two of the most distinguished contributions in this field during the last year.

Another revealing feature of the literary scene has been the extravagant praise lavished on a book called *The Outsider* which ambitiously sets out to be a sort of psychological synthesis of the ideas of various ill-assorted personalities on the eccentric fringes of religious and poetic life through the ages. A clique of middle-aged critics fell over itself in adulation of the twenty-five-year-old author. And now that the poor young man's head has turned with too much wining and dining and invitations to pronounce on the state of Britain, the critics are "discovering" that, after all, the great work is full of misprints, misquotations—and misconceptions.

The enthusiasm for *The Outsider* is attributable in part to a rather frantic search for "youth" in present-day England, in part to a taste for the eccentric, and largely to some sense of social insecurity. For the young author derives from that kind of dingy, provincial-city background which has been "dramatized" in another much-praised production, a play called *Look Back in Anger*. Is there some great ferment at work in these hitherto neglected strata of English life which will give the country a new direction?

The fundamental issue in British life today is the conflict between the traditional way of life, on the one hand, deriving from aristocratic values yet necessarily modified by the influence of the Welfare State and the Trades Unions, and, on the other hand, the competitive forces of a changing industrial society. In theory, almost everyone admits the need for greater emphasis on technology and on "incentives" to efficiency. But in practice there exists a deep opposition to the social—and educational—implications of such a transformation.

In the Tory Party, determined to hold onto power without a general election if possible, the Suez affair has served to discredit the traditional leadership, or rather, to revive the latent discontent with this leadership which has existed for some time. A loose group of Tory MPs, products in the main, of Lord Woolton's post-war "democratization" of party machine and describing themselves in the current jargon as "Non-U Tories", are beginning to assert themselves against the exclusive Front Bench. They feel that it is out of touch with the temper and aspirations of the party's rank and file in the country.

In the Labour Party, outwardly more united and confident than it has been for some time, the last months have seen the remarkable re-emergence of Aneurin Bevan as a party and, indeed, a national leader. To those, especially in North America, who have been obsessed with the fiery Welshman as a "red" menace, the statesmanlike moderation of his speeches on Suez (and his good-humored handling of the demonstrators in Trafalgar Square) must have seemed as strange as the plaudits which he has earned from Mr. MacMillan and other Tories.

I have always maintained that the popular trans-Atlantic view of Bevan has been off the beam. He is at heart an old-fashioned Welsh radical amidst the conformity he deplores—and yet, in essence, a traditionalist. In more than oratory he is proving the only successor to Churchill (now almost defunct). On the other hand, Gaitskell emerged with no more than a narrow partisan prestige in his party and, I feel, a certain antipathy in the country. He sounded over-righteous, over-emotional and over-concerned with American opinion for many, even, who doubted the wisdom of the Government's action.

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OTTAWA LETTER

The Prospects of John Diefenbaker

by John A. Stevenson

JOHN DIEFENBAKER, the new leader of the Progressive Conservative party, starts with the advantage of already being a national figure, whose personality is known to most of the Canadian people from coast to coast.

Ever since he entered the Federal Parliament in 1940 he has been an assiduous cultivator of their interest by speeches and broadcasts; his persistent advocacy of a Bill of Human Rights and his vehement attacks upon Liberal Ministries for their disregard of the rights of Parliament have given him a substantial personal following among people who care deeply about such matters.

He is also credited with enjoying the goodwill of the labor unions and particularly of the railwaymen, whose gratitude he earned some years ago—he paid his own fee for admission to the Bar of British Columbia in order to defend successfully two members of a train crew, who were being prosecuted following a train wreck in the Fraser Valley.

Moreover, he is "a grass roots" politician, who spent his youth on a homestead in Saskatchewan and worked his own way to a university degree. Mr. Drew always looked to the plain folk of Canada, the farmers and the urban workers, as if he had been from his youth a favored child of fortune who, having always lived in easy circumstances and never known hardship, could not possibly have any real knowledge of their needs and problems or be deeply concerned with them. It was an erroneous conception of Mr. Drew's character and outlook, but its widespread acceptance cost him thousands of votes. By contrast, Mr. Diefenbaker will give voters the impression that he has rarely slept on beds of roses and that, while he has risen to high estate by his own abilities, he has shared their experiences and vicissitudes. So it is by no means impossible that he may be able to garner a rich harvest of support in fields from which Mr. Drew could only reap a thin crop.

In terms of potential votes, Mr. Diefenbaker has the prospect of a support from provincial governments which will be materially stronger than Mr. Drew's share and well in excess of that at the command of the Liberal party. In the provincial sphere, the Liberals now control only three minor provinces, Manitoba, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, containing between them less than one tenth of the country's total population. The Progressive Conservatives govern in the largest province, Ontario, and in two Atlantic provinces, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The two Premiers of the latter can be counted upon to give Mr. Diefenbaker every possible assistance in the coming Federal election but much more valuable to him would be the wholehearted co-operation of Ontario's Premier Frost.

The enthusiasm of Mr. Frost and most of his colleagues for the cause of Mr. Drew was always tepid, although he had been the chief promoter of their political fortunes.

Diefenbaker: Successful preacher?

Mr. Frost, intelligibly anxious not to forfeit the support of the numerous Liberals in Ontario who made a habit of voting for him, was for a long time at pains to maintain friendly relations with the St. Laurent Ministry. But now its unwillingness to accede to his demand for the additional share of taxes he feels is needed by his government to meet the heavy increase in its expenditures has exasperated him so deeply that he seems ready to abandon the attitude of benevolent neutrality, which he adopted in the Federal elections of 1949 and 1953. There is also some evidence that he exerted his influence to further the candidacy of Mr. Diefenbaker for the Federal leadership of his party; practically every one of the Ontario MLAs who were delegates at the recent convention were keen supporters of the victor. If Mr. Frost, whose judgment carries great weight with the voters of Ontario, and his followers in the legislature bring into vigorous operation their well-oiled political machine for the benefit of their Federal allies, many of the 53 seats now held by the Liberals in Ontario will become vulnerable.

Some observations of Mr. Diefenbaker at a press conference following his election were interpreted as a sign that he was toying with the idea of enlisting as his allies elements now outside the Tory corral. He talked airily about how "we will support anybody who supports us" and "my purpose will not be to counter any movement". He invited into the Progressive Conservative party the "many thousands, who have diluted their opposition to the present Government by voting for third parties".

He cannot possibly hope to induce Mr. Coldwell and his flock to forswear their Socialist program in order to help him to power but there are brighter possibilities in an alliance with the Social Credit party. Not a few of its leading mandarins are former Conservatives, who have taken with them to their new moorings their original political tenets and remain as firm devotees of free enterprise as Mr. Diefenbaker; no sacrifice of ideology would be involved for them in a working alliance with the Tories. It is true that Social Credit leaders have vowed that never, never would they contemplate an alliance with any of the "discredited" old parties, but if the result of the polls showed that the Liberals had failed to retain a clear majority at Ottawa and that a combination of the Progressive Conservatives and Social Crediters could supply a parliamentary majority and access to the sweets of office, the scruples of the Social Credit chieftains about the taint of association with discredited parties could easily vanish.

Quebec presents a thorny problem for Mr. Diefenbaker. Last year Premier Duplessis resumed his warfare with the St. Laurent Ministry in intensified form. Since he is obviously nearing the end of his career, he might well, if Mr. Drew had remained leader, have risked antagonizing his Liberal supporters and mobilized his formidable machine to wrest seats from his Liberal enemies in Quebec. But in his political thinking, Mr. Duplessis is much further apart from Mr. Diefenbaker than he ever was from Mr. Drew. The author of the notorious Padlock Law cannot have the slightest sympathy with Mr. Diefenbaker's campaign for a Bill of Rights and he must be irritated with the latter's fulminations about the growth of the dictatorial spirit in Canada and its menace to the system of parliamentary democracy.

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For the purpose of belittling Mr. Drew, when he led the opposition, Liberal newspapers and politicians were in the habit of expatiating upon the superior merits of Mr. Diefenbaker as a politician. Their constant advertisement of his virtues was a factor in his victory at the convention. Now, however, they are professing serene complacency about his election and asserting that he will much easier to beat than Mr. Drew. But their complacency about his effectiveness as an opponent may be misplaced.

Mr. Diefenbaker's rasping accent and weirdly menacing gesticulations with his forefinger may repel sensitive highbrows, but he has a command of vigorous lucid speech and a capacity for marshalling arguments in logical sequence to build up a formidable indictment against a Government. Moreover, he has the temperament of a crusader, a strong sense of the dramatic and the oratorical technique of a fervent religious evangelist.

The amazing success of Billy Graham as a religious evangelist suggests that in the Anglo-Saxon communities of the world there has arisen a distaste for outworn slogans and shibboleths and a craving for some sort of emotional uplift with a religious flavor. The response of the voters of Alberta and British Columbia to the Social Credit party's quasi-religious line of appeal indicates that the same tendencies have a firm hold in Canada.

Mr. Diefenbaker has many of the qualities which could make him effective in the role of a preaching crusader. It should not be forgotten that the last statesman who led the Conservative party to victory in a Federal election, the late Lord Bennett, had many of the traits and arts of the successful preacher. But these assets will avail Mr. Diefenbaker little, unless he has behind him an effective organization for bringing his potential supporters to the polls.

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WORLD WIDE SERVICE — HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL

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WORLD WIDE SERVICE — HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL

Some Basic Dialogue

by Mary Lowrey Ross

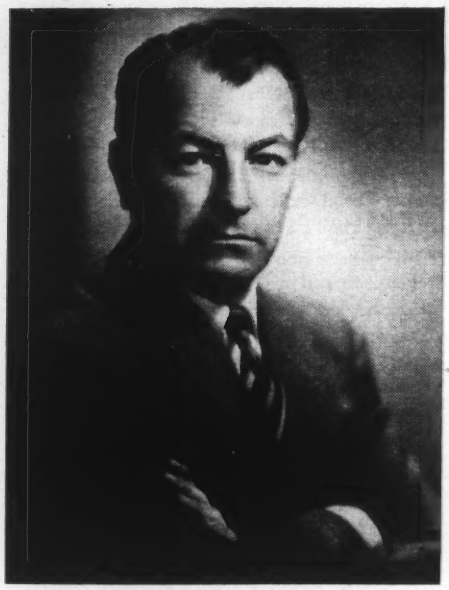
IT IS an interesting exercise to watch the late movies on television and to try to assess from them the changes in film production over the past twenty-five years. In the case of the so-called "women's pictures" the interest, it must be admitted, is short lived, since the changes have been largely technical and even the technical improvements do little more than gild the clichés. The hats have altered, astonishingly; but the ideas that circulate under the hats are exactly as confused and lachrymose today as they were a quarter of a century ago.

This is especially true of *A Bill of Divorcement,* the Clemence Dane drama which introduced the young Katharine Hepburn to the screen. It was Clemence Dane's infallible gift to invent most of the emotional situations and expressions that the creators of soap opera were later to fall on ecstatically and make their own (e.g., "Don't say Goodbye. Just go . . . as though you were going into the next room", etc, etc.). Time has extended immensely the range and charm of Katharine Hepburn's talent, but it has done remarkably little to improve the quality of the writing or the value of the ideas that go into films of this type. *A Bill of Divorcement* is no better, and no worse, than last season's *The Bad Seed,* which was based on the same undemonstrable premise that insanity is hereditary.

A night or two later I sat down to *Little Caesar,* the film that introduced Edward G. Robinson in his first gangster role. It looked dark and convulsive on the little screen, but it was still a film to watch; tough, outrageous, and funny in exactly the places it was meant to be funny, which is no small achievement in a picture over a quarter of a century old. The script itself stood up remarkably well, partly, no doubt, because it was written in the language of violence, which in contrast with the language of sentiment is a tough and disciplined idiom.

Romantic and drawing-room comedies deteriorate fast. By the end of Act II you are ready to take the advice of the commercial and wander out to the kitchen for a long glass of beer. But the wisecracking comedy of situation is a different matter. For some reason, this type of entertainment retains its vitality even after twenty years. This may be because the wisecrack is the native idiom of this continent. It has pace, economy, a high rhinestone glitter, and at its best a cocky inexhaustible good-humor. Twenty years ago Hollywood produced a long triumphant cycle of this type of picture — *True Confession, It Happened One Night, The Gilded Lily, My Man Godfrey, The Thin Man,* together with the best of the Marx Brothers comedies. It is films of this type that television might do well to revive on its late programs. They may by this time show the years; but they were vintage years.

"On Camera": Anna Cameron and James Doohan in "Some Are So Lucky".



Hugh Garner: Two-dimensional.

The basis of any good, lasting picture is a sound, well-written script. Apparently it is one of the hardest things in the world to come by, for dialogue is a chancy business in any medium. If it is literary it can be as embarrassing as bad poetry, and if literal as dull as a conversation in the back of a bus. The film industry has always recognized this, theoretically. In actual practice, however, the writer has usually been treated as the low man on the Hollywood totem pole. He is handsomely paid and then required to collaborate with three or four other writers, after which everything must be submitted to producer, director, stars, technicians, and the Production Code. In the beginning is Production; somewhere near the end is the Word.

This leaves one wondering whether the sheer limitation of the television screen may not in the end result in better—i.e. better written—films. With production held to a minimum, the selective imagination may at last have a chance to operate. For instance, there was Hugh Garner's half-hour play, *Some Are So Lucky,* which was recently produced on CBC's "On Camera". The production here consists of a street set and a bar, and the story has to do with the encounter between a girl and the man who had been in love with her sixteen years before. The conversation opens on a commonplace basis of old recognitions, but as it develops you realize that this is dialogue on the two-dimensional scale. Every sentence the heroine utters is a lie or an evasion, and every lie reveals the truth about her woebegone little world, far more intimately than any truth she is capable of uttering. Conceivably, this sort of excellence is possible only on the small scale. But there are a good many customers who prefer excellence on the small scale to such prodigalities of the obvious as we are offered on the high wide screen.

Posthumous Punching of Father

by Robertson Davies

A SMALL but interesting group of books in our literature are the work of men who were determined to have the last word in the interminable and inevitable argument which goes on between fathers and sons.

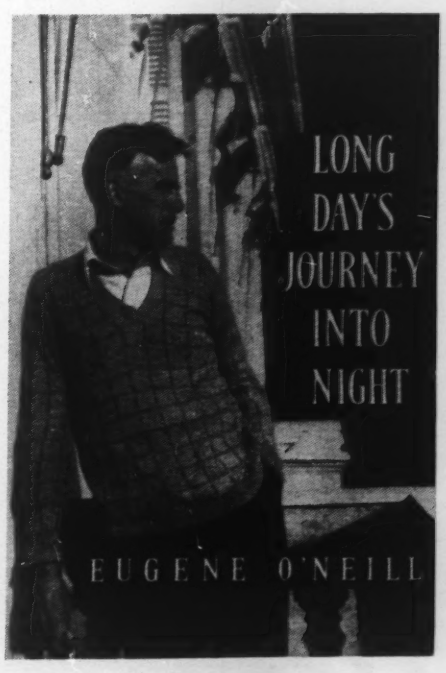
In *David Copperfield* Charles Dickens let his father know precisely what he thought of him through the character of Mr. Micawber; as the elder Dickens was still living, but notably unsuccessful, he had to swallow the caricature with what grace he could muster. In *Father and Son* (first published anonymously in 1907) Sir Edmund Gosse gave us a caustic account of what it was like to be brought up by an engine-turned, copper-bottomed Victorian religious fanatic. H. G. Wells was so frank about both his parents in *Experiment in Autobiography* that many readers (usually parents themselves) accused him of brutality. Aldous Huxley has included a portrait in *Eyeless in Gaza* which some family friends have thought they could identify. And of course in *Life With Father* the late Clarence Day produced a best-seller in this vein. The book is so beguiling that we are apt to miss the fact that only a man who had hated his father bitterly, and outgrown that passion, could have written such a book, for the elder Day receives in it that chilliest and most contemptuous of literary treatments—cold justice.

It has remained for Eugene O'Neill, however, to give us the first dramatic work of this kind, and certainly his critics and biographers will find *Long Day's Journey Into Night* of exceptional interest. It is a bitter, corrosive and, to me at least, painfully depressing work, but because it is plainly dredged up from the murkiest depths of O'Neil's soul it is also of undeniable fascination. It has been my good luck not only to read it but to see it on the stage and it is extraordinary how little an excellent production and good actors are able to add to it. It is an odd, indigestible lump of writing—a gobbet of emotion regurgitated in a state of turbulence.

Long before O'Neill's death in 1953 there were dark hints about this play. It was completed in 1941, and the information was widely circulated that it would not be produced until twenty-five years after the playwright's death. But now we have it on the stage and in book form, with the full consent of the writer's widow, Mrs. Carlotta Monterey O'Neill.

The reason for the secrecy about the play is clear; it is a bitter and dispiriting discussion of the miseries of O'Neill's own family. In the course of a single day's action we are given the full treatment, and in the summing-up we must agree that most of what was wrong with the O'Neills was the fault of the father of the family. In the play the family name is Tyrone, but this is not even intended to deceive. O'Neill's father was an extremely popular American actor of the last century, who wasted his talents by touring the continent endlessly in a version of *Monte Cristo;* this is also the position of James Tyrone in the play. He knows that he has squandered his great abilities on trash, but he does not know why. Everybody else knows, however, for with typical, remorseless O'Neill insistence we are given the reason over and over again — James Tyrone is a miser, who was so badly scarred by poverty in his childhood that he will do anything to get, and invest, money; he squanders it on poor real estate, believing like a true peasant that "land" is the only real wealth.

His avarice and his ignorance have blasted his family. When his wife was ill, after childbirth, he allowed her to be treated by a quack doctor, who gave her drugs until she became an addict. His



Jacket Design

older son, James Tyrone, Junior, is a drunk, a sponger and a bad actor, crushed by his father. The younger son Edmund (O'Neill's portrait of himself) is a writer, desperately sick with consumption which has sprung, rather mysteriously, from his father's meanness, and he is bound for a bad charity hospital because his father will not pay to have him treated in a better one. It must be said that O'Neill treats himself with great tenderness in this portrait. The tribe are at odds. They quarrel and snarl all day long. They unbosom themselves in long, discursive speeches. Everbody hates father. Everybody is humiliated because of mother. The older brother hates the younger and wants him to be a failure. The younger coughs a great deal and pities everybody out loud. It is full of the tiresome whimperings of the weak who have been ruined by the strong. Very eminent critics have told us that this is a tragedy.

Well, perhaps it is. Within reasonable limits, anything is a tragedy if it is sad and compelling. Aristotle laid down some admirable rules by which we may measure tragedy, but they do not fit Shakespeare; yet it is certain that if Aristotle, by some convulsion in Time, could see *Lear,* he would not withhold his approval. Sir Philip Sidney said that "tragedy concerneth a high fellow" — meaning that we cannot be stirred by the downfall of a man who is already trivial; yet there are able critics today who will argue that *Death of a Salesman* is a tragedy, though its hero falls only from employment in a poor job to unemployment. And *Long Day's Journey Into Night* may be tragic by some standards. But not — and it must be understood that I speak only for myself — by mine.

For one thing, there is no fall from power or grace in it. When the curtain rises at 7.30 everybody is at the bottom of the emotional and spiritual ladder, and when the curtain falls at 11.30 they are still there. They have talked a great deal, and explained themselves in the singularly ineloquent lingo which O'Neill conceived to be the speech of human beings under great stress, but emotionally they have not budged an inch. We are invited to pity them, and we do, but not as much as if we were given a hint that some charm, some humor, some delicacy of thought, or some simple kindliness had ever existed in them. They are, like so many of O'Neill's characters, people of very coarse emotional and intellectual fibre.

In saying this, I say no more than his warmest admirers have said while O'Neill was alive. He never had a firmer friend or a more tireless trumpeter than George Jean Nathan, who nevertheless wrote, "His weakness . . . lies in his excesses — the excesses of over-length, over-emphasis, over-embroidery and over-melodramatization of the psychological aspects of his

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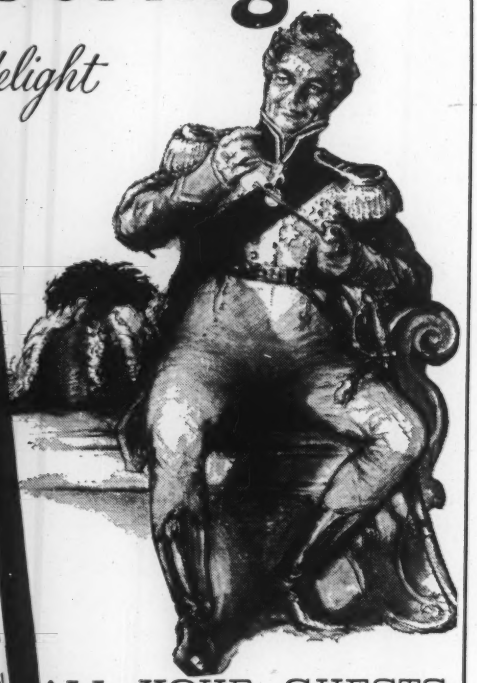

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drama itself; at his worst these qualities edge him close to brooding travesty".

Is *Long Day's Journey* "brooding travesty"? In book and in theatre it seems to me to come perilously close to it. Indeed, the horse-laugh is checked only when we recall that this is a man's distillment of his own experience of family life, written out of the bitterness of his heart and at terrible expense of spiritual force. One does not laugh at the crippled: but then, one is not obliged to attribute genius to them, either.

It is his sincerity of purpose and inspiration which makes us pity O'Neill, while it makes us blush for him. For in this play, as in so many others and even in his finest work, it is his lack of poetry which chains him to the earth and betrays him into painful gaucheries. He resorts again and again to one of his bad tricks; when he wants a poetic note in a scene he quotes another man's poetry — Swinburne, Dowson, or anglicised Baudelaire. The effect is similar to those moments when, in Odets' plays of protest, some spiritually-ravaged garment-worker plays a gramophone record to give an additional pathetic dimension to a scene. (In the New York production, incidentally, a shrill note of travesty was struck because the young actor who was called upon to quote Dowson pronounced "Cynara" as if it were "Sinner-ugh", not once, but many times). The suggestion was that the Tyrones had been condemned by their father's avarice to cheap and insufficient education, as well as cheap and insufficient everything else.

But there it is — a son's revenge, scaldingly and biliously set down in play form. It is so plainly heartfelt that it is a pity it is not a better play.

Long Day's Journey Into Night, by Eugene O'Neill—pp. 176—*Burns & McEachern—$4.75.*

Before the Snow

by R. G. Everson

In the Whisky Jack and iron afternoon
earth sounded hollow under an inch of
frost,
echoing uncertainties below,
as we piled the cordwood breastwork.
Cold
had come into the valley at night, a beast
with foaming mouth; the slavering
of hoar frost lay on the rigid grass
and on a stricken mullen
become its own white monument. The
gross
warm months had been noisy with laughter;
but now in the pristine chill a neighbour
spoke
a mile across the valley
in a lifted warning finger of chimney
smoke.

Young Man Who Saved Us Money

by Paul A. Gardner

THERE'S a young man in an Ottawa office who saved the taxpayers $100,000 in the Ottawa area alone, the first year he took over.

He is Roly McFarlane, until recently chief of purchasing and stores for the Government of Canada, and he worries about looking even younger than his 38 years. "Youth is one of my liabilities," he says. "Look, all my office furniture is dark, to make me look older. And I *always* sign 'R. G. McFarlane.'"

He doesn't, however, carry it to the point of dressing sedately. His vests of many color were the talk of the Public Works Department until it got used to them.

His special pride is a bright scarlet flannel waistcoat which he bought from an itinerant clothing salesman. Noting the green-and-purple job McFarlane was sporting, the salesman candidly confided, "I've got a couple of vests here I haven't been able to talk anyone into buying. We're discontinuing the line. Would you be interested?"

(Since this was written, Mr. McFarlane has moved to another position in the Department of Public Works. He is now assistant director of the Property and Management branch. His successor is Robert Hunt.)

The purchasing chief spends about $25 million a year on all his purchases (including maintenance, engineering supplies and fuel) for virtually all federal offices in Canada.

That $25 million goes to buy everything from steel for bridges to swamp buggies to carpet tacks for Rideau Hall, the Governor-General's residence. A swamp buggy is a converted truck whose wheels are nearly four feet high with oversize tires. It is specially designed for travelling through muskeg and swamp, and the one bought so far is used in the parks area, around Banff and Jasper.

McFarlane and the purchasing agents under him bought half-a-million light bulbs last year, along with 10,000 mops and 12,000 brooms; 30,000 gallons of liquid wax; and, in the City of Ottawa alone, 1,000 garbage pails, 40 miles of telephone wire and several miles of bunting for ceremonial occasions. These, of course, are just random samples.

All this is bought, for bulk requirements, by tender, and the lowest bid always wins if the quality is high. Also, distant points and small users get the advantage of the low purchase price, the same as central points and large users.

This stems from the basic change in buying policy which McFarlane had made when he took over six years ago: introducing decentralized buying with centralized control. It will become fully effective early this year. It has been found most economical to have a small working stock on hand in all major cities, while at smaller points supplies are bought, as needed, by open contract.

Rowland G. McFarlane

Several thousand units of standard turnover items are ordered at a time, then amortized as and when required. The department, in this way, combines the advantages of volume purchase with those of amortizing on an individual basis.

Industry likes this too: supplying firms know they can use such contracts for fill-in work, to take up the slack, because the goods won't have to be delivered all at once. It helps level off unemployment peaks and dips.

Another way McFarlane saved money was by using large-centre warehouses as return depots for repairs — and by making it a guiding principle always to ask, "Can this piece of equipment be *economically* repaired?" Repaired serviceable equipment is always issued before new equipment goes out.

When he took over, he found 50 different types of requisition being used, with no standards whatever for furniture or maintenance supplies. Now one requisition form serves all departments in the Government and all branches in Public Works; and all items which can be bought in bulk have standards and specifications. There's also a complete system of stock control and warehousing.

The chief's men run tests of all new stuff they buy — testing lighting, for instance, for months before they decide which kind stands up best while being eye-easy and economical of "juice," and is therefore the one to purchase. They also, in some cases, try to smash sample furniture to test its durability. They slam drawers shut in steel filing cabinets, over and over again.

Incidentally, McFarlane predicts that some day 80 per cent of all office equipment used by the federal government will be of steel, instead of 80 per cent wooden as now. Steel desks are coming in, for general offices, though he doesn't see them for executive offices — "Wood has something more personal, warmer, less assembly-line than steel."

Despite McFarlane's power as one of the largest purchasers in Canada, he did not run a one-man show. "When anything brand-new comes along," he said, "I handle it myself from stem to gudgeon. Only once, though. From then on I delegate it all, just checking once in a while to make sure it's going smoothly."

Before adopting anything new, he collected sample opinions from all groups concerned — workmen and charwomen as well as the regular staff. Their comments have sometimes helped prevent other boners.

He also made a tour of investigation himself if an idea came into his head. Once he wondered what was kept in those big bottom drawers of desks. He went round looking, and found most of them full of dusters, rubbers, pop bottles and what-have-you. These he felt might better be disposed of elsewhere. Both bottom drawers of each desk were promptly replaced with deep file drawers.

After another investigation he threw out the system of having all desk drawers lock when the top middle one was locked. He found that usually the other drawers were left slightly open, gathering dust, to keep them from locking. On all new desks, now, only the top drawer locks, which costs a couple of dollars instead of the former ten, and saves a lot of cursing.

Another small but useful economy he recently instituted was through buying paste wax by the ton and issuing it in five-pound instead of one-pound pails. Somehow or other this considerably reduced his "turnover." Thirty tons of the wax are bought every year.

An economy of a different sort has resulted from his rule that all interviews with his purchasing agents — who see 2,000 representatives of industry a year

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— must be by appointment only. That stopped some salesmen's chummy but time-wasting habit of dropping in for a chat or to kill a rainy afternoon.

His department passed 50,000 requisitions last year. Ottawa area alone, where 8,000 different items are warehoused, issued not far from $2 million worth of goods. There are active stores in every district in Canada and warehouses in every major city and town.

Roly McFarlane is tall and slim, with curly brown hair and several deep forehead wrinkles, which please him because they help to erase that boyish look. He wears dark suits as a background for those dazzling waistcoats. He gestures effectively and strikes the desk with his fist to emphasize a point—usually, however, with a smile. He half-smokes a cork-tip cigarette about every ten minutes.

He's a bundle of nervous energy in the office, but says he always relaxes at lunch — never even lunches with a business acquaintance, and refuses to talk shop when eating with fellow officers. He also refuses to take business calls at his country home on the Rideau River, where he *really* relaxes with his wife and two boys: Kenneth, 11, and Douglas, 7. He terraced the whole property himself, and gardens a good bit of the time. He hunts and fishes, and his only club is the Petawawa Fish and Game Club.

His fondness for color extends far past his rainbow vests. He's a great believer in its psychological effect, and has color dynamics applied throughout his offices. It's also available at all the warehouses.

Rowland G. McFarlane was born in the capital, where he attended Glebe Collegiate. Then he went on to Cornell University, where he studied business management and cooperative marketing. In 1940 he joined the RCNVR as a sublieutenant, and worked his way up to senior armament supply officer for the Canadian Navy. Retired as a lieutenant-commander, he helped convert the branch to civilian duty. Then he got his Works job on the strength of it, at the age of 32, through answering an advertisement.

It was a new post, succeeding that of chief purchasing agent, and the aim of the change was to take advantage of bulk buying.

He started his economy program quickly by standardizing the dozen different shapes and sizes of paper towels he found scattered throughout government offices. He ripped out all but one type of dispenser and replaced all the others with it.

Roly McFarlane would like to take on another challenge.

"I figure I'm good for two more jobs like this one," he said, "and then I've had it. I don't intend to wear myself out."

The Happy Crusader

by Mary Lowrey Ross

Never one to duck an argument, he has rocked the community with "heresies" and been called "a blot on society"; but looking back, he says it was fun.

Dr. William Blatz

A GENERATION AGO, when Professor John Dewey's revolutionary ideas about education began to break on a startled public, the educational field was a far more controversial area than it is today. Fighting topics were continually being introduced by the press, and whenever this happened young Dr. Blatz was usually to be found in the thick of the battle, sometimes on the side of the Columbia University thinkers but invariably opposed to the conservative group at home. He didn't have to be dragged into controversy; he lived there, enjoying every minute of it.

At that time, most educationists believed in the value of corporal punishment. Dr. Blatz ringingly opposed it. He didn't believe in class-room competition, or report cards, or the Penny Savings Bank (children should be taught how to spend money rather than how to save it), or the reward-and-punishment system. A kindly man, he would probably have rated the carrot above the stick as a stimulus to achievement; but he saw, and still sees, little value in either approach.

A generation ago, the public was in a curious state of mind, midway between complacency and a fearful apprehension. World War I had shaken its faith in most of the ground-rules, but because these represented at least the fiction of Victorian security it didn't want the ground-rules changed. The apprehension went deep but the complacency went still deeper, and Dr. Blatz was determined to give the whole area a good shaking up. There were fierce encounters, but through it all Dr. Blatz had at least one advantage over his opponents — he never lost his temper in argument. However much he might battle community prejudice, he has always been indestructibly at peace with himself. He continued to rush into public controversy with an intrepidity that alarmed his more conservative medical colleagues and infuriated people who were anxiously waiting for the dust to settle.

"Blatz is a blot on modern society," one clergyman stormed during an argument over the sacredness of the marriage tie. Dr. Blatz was quick to return to the battle, pointing out that he had merely said licences were required for erecting buildings, driving cabs and keeping dogs, while the only permit demanded for raising children was an old-fashioned marriage certificate. This blew the storm into another quarter and the dust continued to fly.

Parenthood is a subject on which Educator Blatz has always felt very strongly. He has even been known to point out in private argument that there is no such thing as natural mother love. He would certainly contend that, if such an instinct exists, it is just as likely to lead the possessor in the wrong direction as in the right one. Parents, he feels, should be trained in the right way to bring up their young. He is, therefore, strongly insistent on parent education groups and, if necessary, classes in remedial parenthood. In fact, the study of parents is almost as important a part of the Institute of Child Study, as the study of children themselves. The two problems are inseparable, since Director Blatz is convinced that in terms of eventual well-being, training and environment count far more heavily than any amount, or deficiency, of natural endowment.

As a member of a family of nine, William Emet Blatz had the natural advantage of pre-school training long before nursery schools were ever thought of. He was born in Hamilton, Ontario, in 1894, and went to the University of Toronto in 1911. When World War I broke out, he enlisted and was made a staff sergeant, working in the military re-education centre at Hamilton. After the war he completed his medical education, and in 1921 took his Doctorate in Philosophy at the University of Chicago. He became a member of the University of Toronto staff in 1924 and the next year founded the St. George Nursery School, which later became the Institute of Child Study.

His work among shell-shocked soldiers during World War I convinced the young staff sergeant that the field of psychology could do with considerably more exploration. At the re-education centre they studied and recorded tensions, muscular reactions, etc., patiently examining the symptoms of shell-shock, with no more than a groping recognition of the complexities that induce it. So why not go further back? he argued. Why not go all the way back to the nursery and make the initial studies and records there? He carried this idea through the next ten years, and eventually it developed into the St. George Nursery School, which opened as part laboratory, part pre-school centre. It has operated on this combination principle ever since.

If you ask Dr. Blatz about the basis of his educational theory, he will probably tell you that it rests on discipline.

This may come as a surprise to people who believe that nursery schools are places where children are progressively and solicitously trained to do exactly as they like. This theory is still widely accepted, along with the legend that Dr. Blatz's two sons developed, under the nursery school system, into neighborhood terrors. (Actually he has no sons, his family consisting of himself, his wife and one satisfactorily adjusted grown-up daughter.)

Discipline, in the Blatz system, means self-discipline. There are no rewards in the Blatz school, and no punishments. But though life may be a game for the nursery school set, it is strictly a game of consequences. Whether the children behave or misbehave, they are trained to recognize and digest the results of their own conduct. When they have acquired this fundamental lesson they are well on the way to their (non-existent) diplomas.

Once you have learned to accept the discipline of consequence, (as opposed to the discipline of fear), he points out, you are free, enlarged, and ready to mingle with your fellow creatures. Most educationists, on the other hand, attack it on the ground that it sets social discipline above the hard discipline of learning. No agreement seems possible on this point. When Dr. Blatz debated the subject with Dr. Hilda Neatby on television's "Fighting Words", feeling ran so high that at times only the indestructible Blatz equability and Dr. Neatby's magnificent social discipline kept "Fighting Words" from developing into a brawl.

Dr. Blatz himself is unshakeable in the educational theories he has developed over the past thirty years. He points out with

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satisfaction that whereas parents once came to him because they were worried by their children's difficulties over spelling and arithmetic, they now consult him over problems of social adjustment. These, he feels, are the fundamental problems of both education and psychology.

"Do you know anyone who is completely satisfied with his wife, his family, his friends and neighbors, and his job?" he asked recently in discussion, "and who is eager to pay for his satisfaction in work for the whole community?" Nobody knew such a phenomenon, and neither, under question, did Dr. Blatz. He still felt, however, that when everyone achieved this state we would have the ideal society. It would be a society without cranks, crooks, dictators, misfits or a youth problem. It would also be a society without angry artists and anguished saints, who have always been notable misfits. Dr. Blatz appeared to feel that the ideal society would be able to support this loss.

"Well, it was great fun," he says now of the days when he was rocking the community with the new heresies of education. If he rarely rocks it today, it isn't because he has slowed up to the community pace. It is largely because the community, accelerated by the times, has begun to catch up with Dr. Blatz. The New Curriculum long ago triumphed over what the conservatives still sadly recall as the Old Learning. Corporal punishment, if not actually abolished, has been largely discredited in the schools. School reports have been modified and examinations cut down to reduce the element of competition. A more "human" approach to education has been contrived—largely by abandoning some of the old humanities of learning.

At present, there seems to be little chance that education will reverse its current direction. There still remains the task of teaching children to live at peace with themselves and each other. Since this is the largest part of the Blatz program, it should occupy him for the rest of his energetic life.

Embrace of Earth

by Martha Banning Thomas

The upward push
Is more than the earth's pressing down;
Vigor casts gravity aside
As the shoveling edges of green jolt and jostle the brown
Nodules of dirt
Away for the convenience of growth;
The crack is the chasm,
The corridor for the seed's direct ambition, nothing loath
To try for the sun;
Movement lies clasped in immobility —
Power for thrust and ascent
Is lifeless as Lazarus until dark burial's intimacy.

Why Private Capital Avoids the North

by David Oancia

PRIVATE CAPITAL, life blood of development elsewhere in Canada, has been steering clear of the Northwest Territories.

The reason, say northerners, is the present government policy which tends to stifle development of a hinterland which covers a third of Canada and is smaller in size only to Russia's northland.

It is an area long on promise but short on development. In it are deposits of most minerals, ranging from the precious and base metals of Great Slave Lake, to nickel on the shores of Hudson Bay and copper near the Arctic Coast.

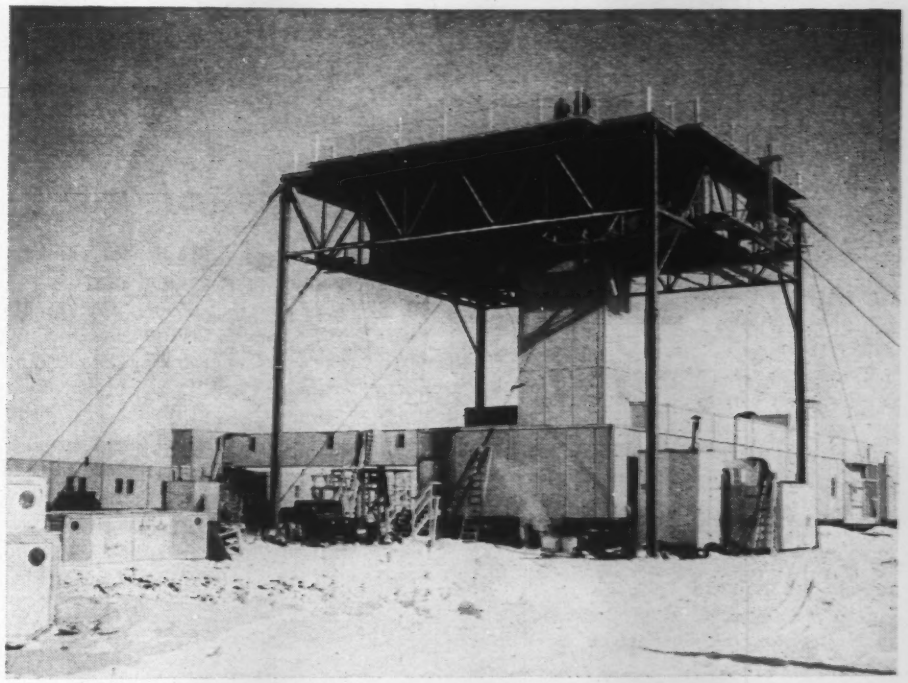
Apart from the steady business of the fur trade, the economic history of the Canadian northwest is one of periods of relative inactivity punctuated by local booms following the discovery of high-grade mineral deposits or the construction of defence installations.

Even now the output of the north, although it has grown much since the end of the Second World War, forms but a minute part of the total Canadian production—less than half of one per cent. Although there has been a big decline in the value of furs, trapping still is the main source of income for much of the native population.

From the quiet pace of trading and trapping at the end of the last century, the north was violently awakened by the Klondyke gold discovery. But the placer gold deposits which lured thousands of fortune hunters north were quickly exploited and the sourdough was replaced by dredging operations. After a few years of furious activity in the gold fields, the quiet and peaceful pace returned.

Mineral strikes and the possibility of making fortunes quickly were needed to attract people to the north. This was provided in the early twenties, when commercial quantities of oil were discovered on the Mackenzie River, 40 miles north of Fort Norman.

The pattern of boom and bust continued. The oil wells were capped because there was no local market. They didn't start flowing until the silver and pitchblende deposits staked by Gilbert LaBine on Great Bear Lake were brought into production. The mine at Port Radium became the North American continent's first producer of uranium.



Steel support for radar dome on the Distant Early Warning line.

Less than half a decade later, Yellowknife sprang into existence when gold was discovered on Yellowknife Bay of Great Slave Lake. But the great boom didn't hit the area until after the war. Then money flowed freely. Mining stocks flooded the markets and were readily sold. Prospectors combed the rocky, lake-studded Canadian Shield and had little difficulty selling their claims.

During the period of seething activity between 1944 and 1947, the ore bodies of a number of potential producers were outlined. But these properties have never turned out a gold brick. The bubble had burst. Mines were caught in a squeeze between rising costs and wages and the fixed price for gold.

The mainstay of the town's economy became the area's two big gold mines, which have a combined production valued at about $8 million annually. Efficient production methods and high grade gold deposits make the operation of these mines profitable.

More recently a nickel mine was brought into production at Rankin Inlet on Hudson Bay, and a uranium mine is scheduled to start producing soon at Marian Lake, 80 miles northwest of Yellowknife.

In the last 10 years a sizeable fishing industry has developed on Great Slave Lake. Fishermen here have an annual catch valued at around $2 million, much of it sold in the U.S.

The possibilities of the north are far greater than these scattered instances of development would indicate. Perhaps the most spectacular of known mineral deposits in the Northwest Territories — the Pine Point zinc-lead showings on the south shore of Great Slave Lake — still haven't been developed. This has been described as the largest known deposit of these minerals on the North American continent. Exploration indicates a potential of 60,000,000 tons, much of which could be recovered by open-cut mining methods. This development is held up

by lack of large-scale transportation facilities to move the concentrates south to markets.

Northerners stress that the mineral resources of this vast hinterland should not be measured by the mines and prospects that have already been found, but by the geology of the region. Roughly a third of the Canadian Shield, the area in which are located the Sudbury, Timmins and Noranda deposits, lies in the Territories.

Apart from the mineral deposits, the north has other important natural resources. It has been estimated there are approximately 47,000 square miles of productive forests in the Mackenzie lowlands and the valleys of the Yukon. Because of their remoteness they are classed as beyond reach for commercial operations. Hydro-electric power, necessary for the establishment of resource industries, can readily be developed at a number of sites. Potential power resources in the Northwest Territories are estimated at about 800,000 horsepower under conditions of ordinary six months flow. This figure would be reduced to about 375,000 h.p. at ordinary minimum flow. At present the developed sites produce about 13,000 h.p.

Transportation, whether by road, water or air, is an expensive item of cost. Most of the heavy traffic in the Northwest still is carried by water. The Mackenzie highway, built since the war, runs from the railhead at Grimshaw, Alta., to the settlement of Hay River on Great Slave Lake. During the winter, truck or snowmobile freighting is possible across the ice to Yellowknife. Steps now are being taken to extend the highway to Yellowknife.

The expenses incurred in bringing labor, supplies and equipment into the north and shipping products out, and the costs of heating and providing the comforts for workers and their families, are factors which weigh heavily against profitable production.

And, northerners add, they are hampered by an outdated government policy. They charge government officials still are trying to make work the "rule of thumb" used 25 or 30 years ago.

"People on the outside look on the north as a romantic country developed by the government," said Norman Byrne, a mining consultant and veteran of 20 years in the north. "But what has the government done to develop the country? All the development here has been by private enterprise and not the government. Their policy seems to be, 'You spend the money opening up the country, and then we'll think about helping you or paying you back' — just the opposite to the point of view the government should have."

Mr. Byrne charged the government seems to think mining is a promotion which doesn't always pay for itself. "The government seems to base its thinking on the premise that a mine must have a 10 or 20 year supply of ore in sight before it does anything to help the industry. The current thinking of leading mining men is that if a company has three or four years in sight, it is justified in bringing a property into production if production will pay for the gamble and provide a return on the money invested."

A test communications antenna.

He stressed mining companies need help when they are struggling to get into production, when it is difficult to get the needed finances.

Business men and spokesmen for the mining companies generally were hopeful the government will take some steps in the near future which will reduce production and operating costs in their area.

Pneumatic drill on DEW line site.

A railroad from Grimshaw, Alta., to Great Slave Lake would stimulate development by reducing transportation costs and providing year-round transportation, said P. N. Pitcher, general manager of Giant Yellowknife Mines Ltd., fourth largest gold producer in Canada. It would also make possible production of lead and zinc from the Pine Point deposits.

John Parker, a Yellowknife lawyer and member of the Northwest Territories Council, said the government should strive to create a "proper atmosphere" for private enterprise to carry out northern development.

"The mining industry has done a first-rate job here in spite of the high cost of operation."

He called for special tax concessions for northern mines to provide the needed incentive to develop mineral deposits in the remote, high-cost area. At the present time, Canadian mines are exempt from all taxes for three years to give them the opportunity to recoup part of the original investment. Like other mining industry representatives, Mr. Parker felt this should be increased to about six years in the Yellowknife area and to about 10 years on the Arctic Coast. He called for an increase in personal tax exemptions for single and married persons to help offset the increased cost of living in the north.

In recent years the northern economy has been primed by millions of dollars spent on defence projects, lately to build the radar fences designed to detect hostile aircraft approaching the North American continent.

These are not basic or primary developments and they have injected an inflationary element in the economy of the hinterland. Observers now predict the future importance of these projects will be confined largely to the lessons learned in northern living and construction and to the transportation routes and methods pioneered in their construction and operation.

An example, now almost forgotten, is the construction of the Canol pipeline and road to carry Norman Wells oil to a refinery at Whitehorse, Yukon, during the Second World War. Roughly half a billion dollars were poured into the mammoth task of pushing the line and road over the saw-tooth Mackenzie Mountains and across the muskeg and turbulent rivers.

When the war ended, the refinery was dismantled and shipped to Edmonton. Before the bridges were washed away and the roadbed crumbled, crews salvaged as much of the abandoned equipment and pipe as possible and disposed of it at distress prices. All that remains of this defence effort is an impassable road along which is strewn some obsolete and worthless equipment.

Confidence Deciding Factor in 1957

by R. M. Baiden

We'll be the envy of the world again in 1957. We'll produce more, earn more and spend more than ever before. But we could see all our gains vanish if we lose confidence in our expanding economy.

THE PATTERNS apparent in 1956 set the base for Canada's 1957 economy.

Here's what Canadians can expect this year.

As individuals:

More money in their pockets. Personal cash income is likely to go up.

Rising prices will cut into this extra cash.

As businessmen:

Busy plants and generally higher sales.

Smaller profits as competition puts on a big squeeze.

That's the broader picture — more business but the increases not necessarily paying off.

Predicting the economic future, however, is like predicting the outcome of a marriage. There are too many in-laws hovering about.

After all, Canada is only one toad in the world puddle. What happens on another continent or what happens in an individual nation (the United States or Britain, for example) can have a major influence on the Canadian economy. And no one can foresee "unforeseen events."

Possibly the most important unknown factor lies with the individual Canadian, be he a Montreal business tycoon or a Saskatchewan wheat farmer. This is "business confidence", something that seems to have been discovered fairly recently by students of economics. Individual Americans, a few years ago, "saved" the U.S. economy by going out on a giant spending spree when "leaders" talked depression.

As in recent years, confidence in Canada by individual Canadians and by outsiders who look at us with envy will likely be the key to our life in 1957.

Right now, we're pretty confident of our future. The past year, overall, was good for individuals. The textile industry still isn't healthy and residential construction looks weak.

But individual Canadians and Canadian business enjoyed a happy holiday season and entered 1957 brimming with considerable confidence.

The base for a maintenance of this confidence is strong. The past pattern of giant developments undertaken in Canada is continuing and actually appears to be accelerating. There is nothing more heartening to the individual than hearing about new multi-million dollar projects to open up wilderness areas, of seeing tangible proof of our growth in giant new office buildings, shopping centres and housing projects under construction.

Not only do the major undertakings by government and business build confidence but they contribute tangible things like foreign investment money, purchases of equipment and building materials and more jobs.

In this field, government experts do a good job of watching trends. And their observations are that such major capital spending will likely increase further in 1957.

Firstly, government programs to expand facilities such as post offices, roads, sewers and schools must be maintained if not increased.

Among businessmen, major new expansion plans have been drawn up. Many were planned for 1956 but couldn't be carried out because of shortages of men, materials and money. These new projects are being pushed for 1957.

Giving Canadians confidence this year will likely be glamorous projects scattered from coast to coast: Iron ore projects that will open up the Ungava wilderness; a completely new mining area in Quebec brought to a productive stage; the St. Lawrence Seaway aiming at supplying big new power resources for Ontario industry; the gigantic Trans Canada Pipe Line project; a new Sudbury opening up in Manitoba as a major source of nickel; a tremendous step-up in the search for oil and gas in western Canada, including possibly an economic process to extract oil from the vast Athabaska tar sands; giant expansion of hydro facilities in British Columbia; and even a new industrial complex on an island on the west coast.

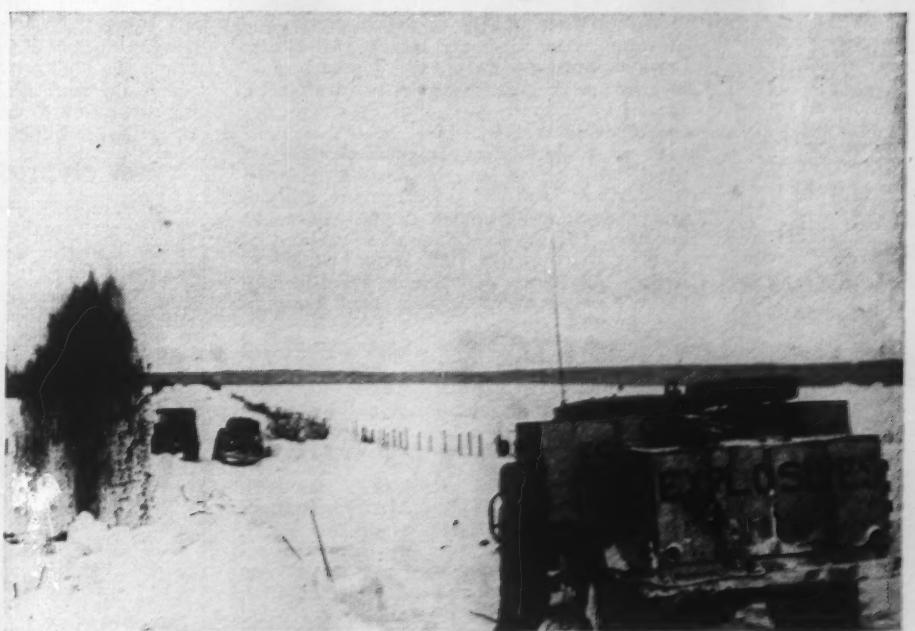
Add to this relative handful such projects as a major mining industry in New Brunswick, new mines in Newfoundland, even the beginnings of major projects in the Yukon and the Northwest Territories, uranium mining in the Blind River area, and the development picture staggers the imagination.

It is doubtful if Canadians have ever before seen so many new major undertakings moving to fruition. Yet these appear to be only the beginning of a new phase of growth. Money—from Canadians, from the U.S., from Europe, from the Middle East, from everywhere—is pouring into Canada to back up these projects and those that as yet are only in men's minds.

A sign of this confidence in the Canadian economy is the high price our dollar brings on world currency markets.

But the road to growth and improvement of our standard of living has many detours. Some have already been encountered in the postwar years. The farm implement industry, the textile industry and gold mining are examples of past and present depressed spots. Fortunately, the mushrooming progress of other industries have put firm ground around these soft areas.

It is almost a certainty that 1957 will see other areas of recession or depression



Winter and summer the search for oil and gas will speed up.

develop. The pattern of this "rolling" growth has been already set.

Biggest factor that will bring new weaknesses is what is being described as "tight money". Attempts of governments throughout the world and at home to fight the inflationary pressures resulting from major growth programs are contributing to tight money. But the tendency to place all blame on governments for the fact that it costs more to borrow money is wrong. The world currently is about in the middle of a cycle of rising interest rates. History has shown that such cycles extend for years. Any attempts by governments to ease money or make it cheaper to obtain will likely be temporary.

For 1957, it appears that there may be some mid-year easing of money rates as a result of action of monetary authorities to increase the supply of money. Evidence of this will likely appear with the federal budget geared for an election. But it is doubtful if any such move will have any major effect on the areas of Canadian business which are already being hurt.

The loudest screams about tight money are coming from real estate and housing construction — fields that have enjoyed a speculative boom that has probably made more new millionaires in Canada than any other area of Canadian business.

While there will undoubtedly be a continuing slowdown in construction of housing, there will likely be an increase in living accommodation. Apartment buildings are taking over. The reason: apartments are being financed by foreign and domestic money as investments for a predetermined return and not as big speculations.

Tight money is also having an effect on businesses which have been living off bank credit. It is likely that there will be a continuing shakeout of such poorly-financed firms, particularly where business know-how is slim.

More than ever, businessmen will have to know their business. They'll be bucking heavy competition and they'll have to watch their costs in order to continue to show a profit. This process has been underway for some time. It is almost in the nature of an education in how properly to run a business for the new generation of businessmen who missed the depressed and difficult pre-war years.

Another place where tight money pinches is in consumer credit. On the surface, it would appear that sales of automobiles, refrigerators and many other durable goods would be hit hard by any tightening of credit by installment financing organizations. But there is little evidence of this.

Tight money has implications for the stock market. Investors are looking for better returns on their money and they probably won't have as much to throw around for speculation. Result will be a generally narrow range of stock price movements more closely tied to earnings of individual companies.

The continuance of a high premium on the Canadian dollar will have a damaging effect on the many Canadian companies that depend on export business. Such industries as pulp and paper, nickel and copper mines and aluminum producers will get less in Canadian dollars for what they sell. It appears likely that they may try to recover some of their lost income by raising prices.

But importers will be able to get more business. The premium is one of the reasons that Canadians see so many foreign goods on store shelves these days.

How long the premium lasts depends on people — in this case, people outside Canada who have been pouring their money into our country. If something should occur to panic them into pulling out or even stopping the present flow, the premium would disappear rapidly.

And, for that matter, if something panics them it will likely panic us. The impact on our economy would be severe. In the final analysis, our economy will be as healthy as we, as individuals, want to make it.

The human element is probably the most important factor in 1957's business outlook.

Quickly Sells To Four Publications

"I received a cheque from the Wheeler Syndicate, Montreal, for a short short. The 'Farmer's Advocate' and the 'Family Herald' accepted articles on women's activities. I have also contributed articles on farming activities in Algoma to the 'Farmers Magazine'." — Mrs. Albert E. Caufield, Hilton Beach, St. Joseph Island, Ontario.

Gives Credit To N.I.A. For Writing Success

"Since taking the N.I.A. Course, I have written 14 articles. Eleven have been accepted and I expect to sell the others shortly. The guidance I have received from N.I.A. is responsible for most of the success I have had."— Mr. Charles K. Walton, 21 Willard Ave., Ottawa.

How do you know you can't write?

HAVE YOU EVER TRIED? Have you ever attempted even the least bit of training, under competent guidance?

Or have you been sitting back, as it is so easy to do, waiting for the day to come when you will awaken, all of a sudden, to the discovery, "I *am* a writer"?

If the latter course is the one of your choosing, you probably *never will write*. Lawyers must be law clerks. Doctors must be internes. Engineers must be draftsmen. We all know that, in our time, the egg does come before the chicken.

It is seldom that anyone becomes a writer until he (or she) has been writing for some time. That is why so many authors and writers spring up out of the newspaper business. The day-to-day necessity of writing —of gathering material about which to write — develops their talent, their insight, their background and their confidence as nothing else could.

That is why the Newspaper Institute of America bases its writing instruction on continuous writing—the training that has produced so many successful authors.

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Many people who *should* be writing become awestruck by fabulous stories about millionaire authors and, therefore, give little thought to the $25, $50 and $100 or more that can often be earned for material that takes little time to write — stories, articles on business, hobbies, travels, sports, news items, local, church and club activities, etc.—things that can easily be turned out in leisure hours, and often on the impulse of the moment.

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"Burroughs"—Reg. T.M.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

DIVIDEND No. 266

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Thirty-five Cents (35¢) per share has been declared for the quarter ending 31st January, 1957, payable at the Head Office and Branches on and after Friday, the 1st day of February next, to shareholders of record of 31st December, 1956.

By order of the Board.

E. J. FRIESEN
General Manager.

Toronto, 12th December, 1956.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

Dividend Notice

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held today a regular dividend of seventy-five cents and an extra dividend of twenty-five cents per share on the Ordinary Capital Stock was declared in respect of the year 1956, payable in Canadian funds on February 28, 1957, to shareholders of record at 3.30 p.m. on January 4, 1957.

By order of the Board.

FREDERICK BRAMLEY,
Secretary.

Montreal, December 10, 1956.

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Gold & Dross

Uraniums

What's wrong with the uraniums? The government has taken the veil of secrecy from around their operating figures yet they fail to go up. Wouldn't you expect people who have passed up uraniums, because of the former lack of operating figures upon which to value them, now to flock into the market? I should have thought the stocks on the market would have responded to the industry getting on the same basis as other metals.—C.M., Stratford, Ont.

The dearth of detail on uranium operations has apparently not deterred the stock buyer as much as the fuzzy nature of the uranium business itself.

Availability of information on ore reserves, concentrate and metal production —as a result of the government's recent change of heart—does not alter the fact that uranium has yet to be established as a civilian metal. To take the prices which the government is paying for uranium under the urgency of defense needs as indicative of probable free market prices, is wishful thinking of a dangerous nature. You simply can't discuss uranium in terms of anything but hope until its market represents the free play of the forces of supply and demand.

That uranium has an important role to play in energy fields is admitted. But realization of its possibilities will take time and will be influenced by price-application economics.

Stock-buying interest in uranium is currently limited to those taking the longer term view. They look for the cost of their investment largely being recovered from earnings realized from government contracts at prices which may or may not be effective when the material has to stand on its own feet.

This type of market support has not been as substantial as might be expected, probably as a result of relative taxation brackets. Investors with the biggest stock-buying power are in the higher tax brackets, so the prospect of recovering the cost of uranium stock is less attractive to them than to the lower-bracket investor. Any advance in uranium might be throttled by the selling of high-tax investors in order to realize tax-free capital gains.

Moore Corp.

What is your opinion of Moore Corp. common stock? What is there about it which warrants its low yield? — K.F., Montreal.

It has been truly said that the investor buying common stock is buying management. In the case of Moore Corp., management has been outstandingly successful. The term "management" in this case is not used to describe a selected group of individuals, however able they may be, but to describe an approach to business operation which is closely attuned to the times. One might also say of Moore Corp. that it produces men as well as business forms. Its management approach selects likely candidates for key positions and the method of operation shapes them so as to increase their capacity.

We live in a book-keeping economy. Modern business operates on paper. Buying and receiving, stock-keeping and production, selling and delivering, billing, collecting and disbursing are the key operations that chart the profits or losses of an efficient organization.

Moore has grown up with the economy. Its forms-systems and allied equipment have been developed through more than 70 years' continuous research and application. This gives it leadership in its field but it is not resting on its laurels. Few companies of any kind have so aggressive an approach to their opportunities as Moore Corp. and few have such bright prospects of increasing their share of the Gross National Output. Moore, incidentally, is one of the few Canadian firms that have gone into the U.S. and set the pace for its industry.

The effect of the company's position has not been lost on investors who buy on the basis of position and prospect. They are satisfied to take a relatively low yield in anticipation of more than compensating for it in the future.

Westcoast Transmission

Would you recommend the purchase of Westcoast Transmission subordinate debentures-common stock units? What has put them up? Will they go higher?—B.C., Ottawa.

Westcoast Transmission debenture - stock units can be recommended with reserve. They have some speculative attraction for the business man or other security buyer who can carry an element of risk. The volatile nature of their advance, which has been based on prospects alone, makes them unsuitable for the portfolio of the more conservative investor.

The explanation of the advance in the units ($100 debenture and three common) is a scarcity today of good growth situations plus an increasing realization by the financial community of the possibilities inherent in a live gas-distributing organization. The industry has grown to be one of the largest in the U.S. and equities in it have shown great increases in value. Casting about for a similar situation in Can-

ada, investors have looked at Westcoast and liked it.

Basis of the company's expectations is a 688-mile transmission line for natural gas from the Fort St. John area of British Columbia to the international boundary near Vancouver, B.C. Natural gas from the company's system will serve the thriving Vancouver area. The line will also carry export gas into the U.S. for sale in the energy-hungry Pacific Northwest States.

Growth prospects of Pacific Coast markets suggest a rosy future for the company. It is, of course, too early to project earnings except with many qualifications. Nonetheless, a comparison of the Westcoast position with that of other successful companies at a similar stage of gas-market development has created a good deal of favorable speculative sentiment for the enterprise.

This has reflected in soaring quotations for the common stock and has brought the debenture-stock units up from an issue price of $115 to $150 plus. The debentures bear interest at 5½% and mature in 1988. They cannot be traded apart from the common until the issuance of definitive debenture and share certificates. This is expected about the end of 1957.

In the meantime construction of the pipeline is making good progress and completion of its various stages can be expected to kindle fresh investor interest in the project. Also giving stockholders more to talk about is the economic development of the Pacific coast, for which no end is in sight at this time.

In Brief

Is there any explanation for Int. Metal "A" selling so low in comparison with its earnings?—G.B., Buffalo, N.Y.

The price-earnings ration of Int. Metal probably results from the conservative dividend policy of the company. Experienced market analysts find it difficult to discover any company of comparable physical and financial stature which is selling for less than 5½ times its earnings. This disproportion can scarcely exist indefinitely.

I bought Dominion Asbestos in 1952 at $4 and it has since dropped to 13 cents. Have you any information?—H. J. L., Montreal.

Major reason for the drop is lack of success with asbestos property. Company has moved out of the asbestos field, changed its name to Daine Mining Corp., and is concentrating on base metal prospects northwest of Chibougamau.

What is your opinion of Bralorne?—B.G., Sarnia, Ont.

Still as attractive as any of the gold stocks—if you want to buy into the yellow metal.

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THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE
DIVIDEND NO. 280 AND EXTRA

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of thirty-five cents per fully-paid share on the outstanding Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending January 31, 1957, payable at the Bank and its Branches on February 1, 1957, to shareholders of record at the close of business on December 31, 1956.

Notice is also hereby given that an extra dividend of twenty cents per fully-paid share on the outstanding Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, payable at the Bank and its branches on February 1, 1957, to shareholders of record at the close of business on December 31, 1956.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD
N. J. McKinnon,
General Manager

Toronto, December 7, 1956

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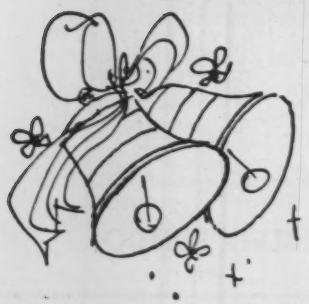
Lagerquist Studio

Mr. & Mrs. Hugh A. MacNicol, on their way to their wedding reception held at Knowlesview, York Mills, Ontario.



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CONTINUED FROM PAGE 6

2. The immediate aims of Canadian policy today are to restore Anglo-American solidarity and the Atlantic alliance, to diversify the interests of NATO, and to employ the United Nations as the primary forum for exploring the more general social and political means for achieving international well being. Canada now regards her historic relations with the United States and the United Kingdom as a kind of providential accident that gives her a superb chance to help keep these principals united in the western family.

3. Canada now is willing to undertake certain types of major responsibilities hitherto regarded as tasks suitable only for a big power; and thus the UNEF may become a turning point in the Canadian world role inside and outside the United Nations.

4. In all probability Canada now regards United States approval as indispensable to any major Canadian venture, internationally. But Canada would treat the United Kingdom as entitled only to consultation and certainly not consent — although deep conflicts of opinion between us are not likely to happen very often.

5. Canadian - United States relations have entered a new phase in dealing with continental matters and perhaps also with international questions, although vigorous, independent Canadian positions are likely to be manifested more clearly in respect to North American questions than global ones.

6. Canada regards NATO, and not the United Nations, as our primary instrument in collective security matters although our leadership in UNEF may affect this emphasis, even against our official judgment, because of the pressures of responsibility for the Emergency Force.

7. Canada is committed to social and economic aid to less developed states but is not anxious to take the initiative in novel or expensive programs, particularly those that do not have the full support of the United States.

8. Finally, the present administration may not be entirely secure in its feeling of Canadian unity on all aspects of an active foreign policy. Should public opinion show a concern for the current dimensions of these obligations, a shift to some retrenchment in overseas security commitments may be undertaken. This most likely would be expressed through a greater emphasis on Arctic defence rather than European NATO commitments and also in efforts to get out of the full implications of our leadership in UNEF.

With the present session of Parliament taking place in the midst of the contemporary crisis we are likely to have a national debate, about our role in the family of nations, exceeding in depth and realism any similar discourse that has taken place for many years.

Puzzler

by J. A. H. Hunter

"THERE'S YOUR tulips, fifty of them," said Steve, putting his paper bags on the table. "They'll look good out front!"

"If they ever come up!" Mary smiled. "So you got three different sorts, and I guess you paid plenty."

Steve nodded. "Within a cent or two of sixteen dollars for the bulbs," he told his wife, passing her a crumpled invoice, "but the Scarlet Gems were dear."

"I'll say they were!" exclaimed Mary, studying the prices. "It's a good thing you got less than a dozen of them." She looked up from the paper. "You were smart to pick them that way. Each sort is priced at as many cents as the number you bought of the other two varieties."

"Not guilty!" chuckled Steve. "I just told the man to give me different quantities of the three I'd chosen."

It was sheer coincidence, of course. But how many of those Scarlet Gems did Steve buy? (40)

Answer on Page 30.

Chess Problem

by 'Centaur'

IN THE LATEST issue of *The Problemist* the Rev. N. Bonavia Hunt, president of the British Chess Problem Society, takes exception to the use of the term "correction" move in chess problem lore. Other terms have been mentioned as inaccurate in the past, notably the "anti-Bristol." As ever, usage and understanding have rendered them satisfactory. In no case have better one-word alternatives been suggested.

Briefly, a correction move of a black piece, in a two-mover, is a thematic one that is met by a different mate to that following random moves of the piece.

Solution of Problem No. 157.

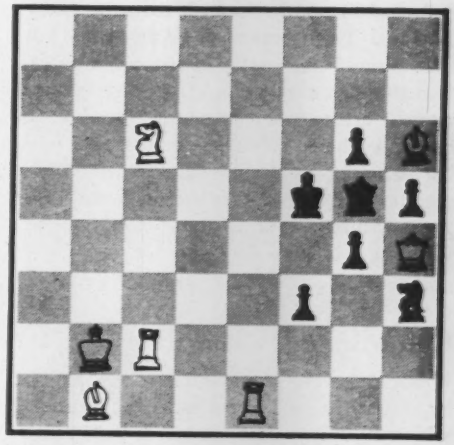
Key-move 1.R-B3, threatening 2.R-Q3 mate. If K-Q3; 2.Kt-Kt4 mate. If R-Q5; 2.KtxB mate. If R-K6; 2.PxR mate. If P-B5; 2.KtxB mate.

1.P-Q4 is the good try, met by B-R4.

Problem No. 158.

by H. Hermanson

White mates in two.



All Things Considered

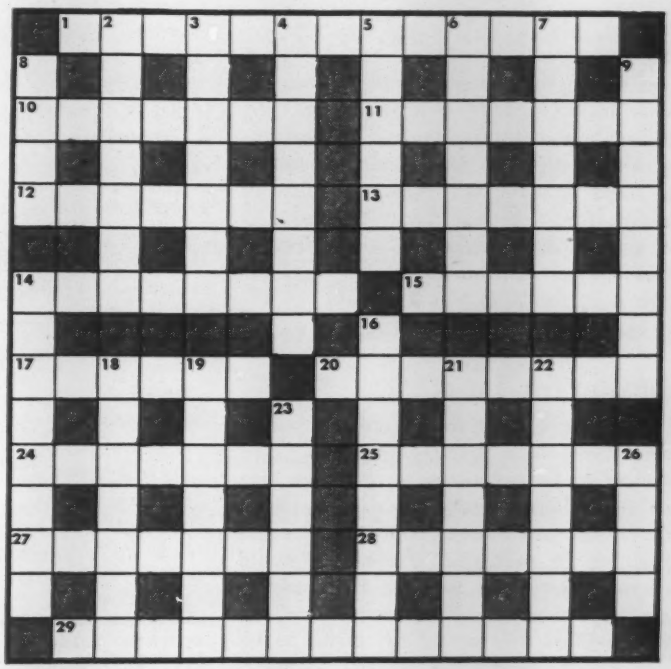
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1 She sounds misleading ahead of the beat. (4-9)
10 SEMOC (7)
11 Lister arranged to make most of this free from germs. (7)
12 Her coach sounds as though he travels in one. (7)
13 Bewildered detectives set out to get 5, as it were. (7)
14 Employed a different head to spread out the troops. (8)
15 A well-peopled Germany offers security. (6)
17 Most learned that this is in the direction of the sunset. (6)
20 Symphony that Huxley called brave? (3, 5)
24 Change coin after or have nothing in the end in South America. (7)
25 Pasteur made it fit for animals to eat. (7)
27 And woman grows old, too. (7)
28 Adding up the children? (7)
29 Is this a case of double for your money in a financial crisis? (1, 3, 2, 3, 4)

DOWN

2 Pied Piper? (3, 4)
3 The artist takes up strong drink, gets sick and comes to nothing. (7)
4 Agreed to send eats over. (8)
5 Used to be like 13. (6)
6 Prophet who predicted wheels within wheels. (7)
7 It is not the editor who is infected. (7)
8 Used in building the poet Rimbaud's reputation. (4)
9 Late boss? You won't be charged! (8)
14 For anglers to marry up with members of the underground should provide a good catch. (3, 5)
16 Speed to the cash dept. for change. (8)
18 Penelope was a perpetual one. (7)
19 Doesn't sound as though the spirit is quickened by this drink. (4, 3)
21 But Shaw also found it cleansing. (7)
22 Concerning Petrillo's body. (7)
23 This relative needn't die for us to be in the money. (6)
26 Therefore turn tail and go. (4)



Solution to last puzzle

ACROSS

1, 30, 7. Year in, year out
4 Prod
7 See 1A
10 See 8
11 Eve
12 Patti
13 Cellar
14 Ecstasy
16 Nards
17 Oats
18 Idea
20 See 30
22, 9, 30. From year to year
25 Outdo
28 Tasters
29 Nimbus
31 Ogres
32 Lot
33 Nudge
34 S O S
35 Need
36 See 30

DOWN

1 Yoga
2 Amateur
3 Idealist
5 Re-elect
6 Depose
7 Outward
8, 10. This year of grace
9 See 22
15 Intentions
19 Hogmanay
21 Desires
23 Resolve
24 Minute
26 Trundle
27 Person
30, 20. Year ends
30, 36 Year by year

(407)

Letters

Canadian English

The article on Canadian English missed the point. What distinguishes Canadians from the British and Americans in speech is their atrocious grammar. By this I do not mean that the poorly educated Canadian speaks poorer English than the badly educated Englishman or American, but that among the better educated classes, Canadians are notorious for their grammatical errors when speaking . . . I have heard teachers, bankers, doctors and similar people, presumably well educated, perpetrate such horrors as using "went" for "gone", mixing plural nouns and singular verbs and so on . . .

SASKATOON — JAMES WETHERBY

Canadian Football

Loud and long applause for the article by Trent Frayne on Canadian football! His remarks on the worth of Canadian players and the over-emphasis on American imports might be applied with profit to other enterprises besides football where the American performer is automatically over-rated (often by other Americans in charge) . . .

Now, here is the practical question and one whose answer may set the example, one way or the other, in other Canadian activities: Are there enough people, both in and out of the public eye, in Canada, who have the good sense and the courage to stand up with Mr. Frayne and to say loudly, forcibly, and effectively that here is a case in which slavish imitation of somebody-else's something-else (i.e. of American football) was a mistake? . . .

LONDON, ONT. — HAROLD MASON

Intolerant Look

. . . It is one thing to subscribe to a specific ideal. It is certainly another to be willing to sit and listen to the other side of an argument and to have the courage to change one's conviction should sound thinking be presented. Frankly, I would deem it refreshing to have Presbyterians (or any other religious denomination, for that matter) "compelled by statute to invite Buddhists into their pulpits". Similarly, it might further educate "the congregation of kindred spirits" in college fraternities if "candidates of alien origin or unfamiliar religious persuasion" made frat-types uncomfortable with different thinking. At least such thinking might cause them to examine their "viewpoints and habits of behavior" . . .

ST. CATHARINES, ONT. — F. T. COLLICT

Harold Weir's article, "An Intolerant Look at Tolerance", is most aptly titled. Most intolerant. Also a little narrow. The type of narrowness of which is born My-country-right-or-wrong and like sentiments. . . .

He despises the fellow who thinks there might be another side to the question, and that the other side, rather than his own, might be the right one. That's wrong? It is not this outlook, but the pigheadedness that Mr. Weir advocates which is the troublemaker in the world.

A tear for England and France! They had behind them, not moral right, but economic necessity. If they suffered a few bruises under these conditions are we to weep? . . .

VICTORIA — D. S-D. WALLS

Importance of Politicians

It is an interesting gauge of the depths to which we have become befuddled by the massive and entirely unjustified importance attached to politicians that something like a month could go by before the full idiocy of your "Draft Sydney Smith" plea sunk in.

Who on earth would want to be the leader of a mere political party when they could be President of Toronto University?

DON MILLS, ONT. — JOHN HEARN

Editor's note: It is easy to be cynical about politicians. But on the quality of politicians depends the quality of government, and on that depends the health of the state.

White and Black

It is unfortunate that your reviewer of *The Tribe That Lost Its Head*, by Nicholas Monsarrat, thought ill of the book; there is still a need for White men to realize the damage done by our insensitive treatment of the Black. The obscenities of this story are painful, but not more so than the constant, needless indignities perpetrated by clumsy, unaware, White people upon the Black . . . Physical exclusiveness is not a crime—mental inaccessibility is. This is a vital point in human relations and relevant to us all. *The Tribe That Lost Its Head* is a book to be read with care, and respect.

TORONTO — N. WALKER

Editor's note: The main criticism of the book was that it was badly written. Good intentions, unfortunately, do not necessarily result in good writing.

Press to Blame?

. . . The author of "Wanted: a Political Party for Canada" has missed a vital point —the Canadian press must accept a good share of the blame for the state of politics in Canada today.

The immediate reaction of the press in this country to any politician who stands up to proclaim a set of principles that does not fit into the uniform grey pattern of political life is to knock him down again as quickly as possible . . .

I think it is quite accurate to say that there is not one daily newspaper in the country which supports an even slightly "different" political viewpoint. The only news medium which gives the radical party or the radical politician scrupulously fair treatment is the CBC.

BURLINGTON, ONT. — JOAN MCINTOSH

Commonwealth

With reference to letters about the Commonwealth in your recent issue: Canada acted independently, as every Commonwealth member has a right to act. As regards Canada being in debt to Britain, it seems to me that events in the past few years put the shoe on the other foot. Basis of the Commonwealth is the allegiance of member nations to the Queen and not to whichever British Government happens to be in power. May this Commonwealth flourish for ever—but let us from time to time re-appraise our position . . . (and) let every member nation which chooses to become a republic cease to be a member forthwith.

ST. LAMBERT, QUE. — JACK NYVEEN

INDEX

	PAGE
BOOKS	15
BUSINESS	21
COVER STORY	19
GOLD & DROSS	26
OTTAWA LETTER	12
PEOPLE	17

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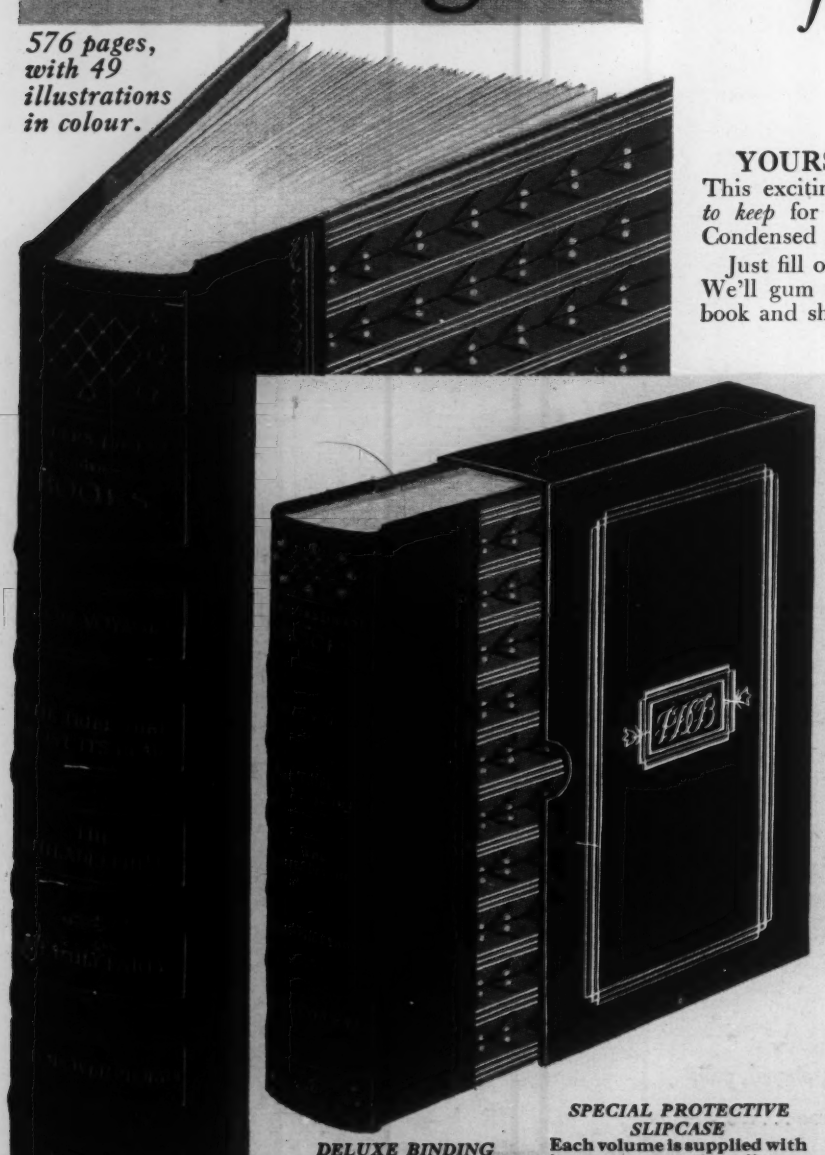

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